

HOME NEWS

Substantial cuts for education services to be decided on at department meeting this month

From Tim Devlin
Education Correspondent
Cardiff

Leaders of local education authorities are to meet Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, and officials of his department this month to work out a basis for substantial cuts in the education service. They must inevitably take place in 1976-77.

The authorities will also discuss whether serving teachers will have to be dismissed. Fears about that were raised this week by some authorities at the annual conference of the Council of Local Education Authorities in Cardiff. When he heard them, Mr William Pile, Permanent Secretary at the department, said a meeting had to take place as soon as possible.

Mr John Everett, chief education officer for Wiltshire, the authority that had mainly voiced the fears, told me yesterday that the county would not have to dismiss teachers next year. A meeting of the county's policy committee on Thursday had decided to cut spending on education by a further £500,000 next year. He said that although it was a serious cut it would not lead to teachers' dismissal.

But both he and Mr John

Adlam, chief education officer for Hampshire, confirmed that dismissing teachers would be inevitable after 1977. Mr Mulley caused some confusion by his statement to the conference that by allowing for a 2 per cent increase in spending on education within the rate support grant the Government was also allowing for a 2 per cent growth rate in the education service during 1976-77.

Mr A. C. Hetherington, secretary of the Association of County Councils, told the conference that he hoped the department would agree that on average authorities had committed themselves to an on-going momentum of the service which would involve spending an extra 4 per cent in real terms next year.

Referring to the 2 per cent guideline, he said: "This will mean that overall there will be a significant reduction in standards of staffing and provision for education, which is extremely worrying. We want to know in what great the Government will advise local authorities to look at their savings and we need to have some guidance on priorities in the light of national policies."

Independence warning: Polytechnics were warned at the conference yesterday by Sir

Toby Weaver, a former deputy secretary at the Department of Education and Science, to drop their pretensions to becoming self-governing institutions.

Sir Toby was instrumental in the expansion of polytechnics. His warning comes at a time when the most powerful of the country's 30 polytechnics have been advocating independence. The issue of independence from local authority control is at the centre of the controversy surrounding the Polytechnic of North London, where Mr Terence Miller, the Director, is resisting attempts by governors and others representing the Inner London Education Authority to shackle his powers.

Sir Toby said that for the polytechnics to see their future as self-governing corporations after the pattern of universities was to contemplate a miracle. Much of their vitality and significance derived from their local connections, which no amount of central administrative skill could replace if they were nationally controlled.

He also criticized local authorities who attempted to get rid of polytechnics because they could not keep them under close control and wanted to ease the burden of them on the rates.

Hint that pay powers Bill may be published

By Penny Symon
Political Staff

Conservative MPs were heartened yesterday by what they regarded as a strong hint of government reconsideration of its decision not to publish the draft Bill containing reserve powers to support its counter-inflation strategy.

The Commons is due to debate the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, on Monday and Tuesday. Mr Short, Leader of the House, indicated during his business statement on Thursday that the draft Bill would not be published before the debate.

Mr Wilson is expected to reply at the weekend to Mrs Thatcher's request that the draft Bill be published.

The matter was raised in the Commons again yesterday by Mr Peyton, shadow Leader of the House. He said that the Commons would be at a disadvantage if it did not have available for the debate those parts of the Government's armoury still secret.

Mr Short was not able to be in the House to reply, but Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, said: "I have no doubt that by Monday morning many of these points will be cleared up."

His reply caused speculation that Mr Wilson's reply to Mrs Thatcher would reveal something of the Bill.

Mrs Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, will speak for the Government on Monday and Mrs Thatcher and Mrs Oppenheim, shadow spokesmen on Consumer Affairs, will speak for the Opposition.

On Tuesday Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, will speak for the Government on the White Paper, and Mr Prior, shadow spokesman on employment, for the Opposition.

The Liberal Party has tabled a reasoned amendment to the government's motion on the White Paper, spelling out the party's reservations, but making clear that its members will vote with the Government.

After saying how the Liberals would vote, Mr John Pardoe, the party's spokesman on economic affairs, attacked the Government's policy. At such a time of national crisis, he said, the worst sort of party political hacks would put their party advantage before the national interest.

Mr Foot's spokesman on economic affairs, Mr Robert McCrellin, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, called last night for an autumn reshuffle of the Shadow Cabinet ruthlessly to bring forward the government's motion.

Without naming anyone, he said that to consolidate her leadership Mrs Thatcher should also "flush out the continuing remnants" in the party who resented her leadership and end the "damaging rifts" on economic policy in the Shadow Cabinet.



Mrs Thatcher with Mr Amery, Conservative MP for Brighton, Pavilion (left) and Mr Bowden, Conservative MP for Brighton, Kempdown (right) walking to the beach for a boat trip with local fishermen during a visit to Brighton and Hove yesterday.

IRA truce holds despite ambush

From Christopher Walker
Belfast, July 18

Informal contacts between senior civil servants and members of the Provisional Sinn Féin, the Government is confident that the IRA ceasefire will continue in its present shaky form despite the border ambush which killed four soldiers on Thursday.

Although no further statement is expected from Mr Rees, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, until next week, it is understood that he will persevere with his policy of releasing republican detainees and working to a timetable of abolishing detention without trial by the end of the year. One result of the ambush will be a slowing of the rate at which men are set free from the Maze Prison at Long Kesh.

With the full support of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet, Mr Rees intends to face the

wrath of "loyalist" politicians in Ulster and at Westminster who are demanding that talks with the Provisionals should cease and that a new offensive be launched against them by the Army. There is no question of the Government's policy being suddenly changed as the result of a single incident, one official said.

The Army chief most openly opposed to Mr Rees's policy on detention is the GOC, Lieutenant-General Sir Frank King, who will be handing over his command within the next fortnight to Lieutenant-General Sir David House. In Ulster military circles it is felt that Sir David, previously Director of Infantry at the Ministry of Defence, is likely to be more sympathetic to the Government's long-term aim of doing away with detention.

During the weekend members of the Provisional IRA's seven-

man ruling army council are expected to meet to discuss their attitude towards the truce. In a front page article last week, *An Phoblacht*, the leading voice of the Provisional republican movement, expressed the belief among Ulster politicians that some indirect commitment to withdrawal has been given.

As a result of the ambush, the authorities believe that there is a real threat that militant loyalist paramilitary groups might further exacerbate the situation by taking their revenge against the Roman Catholic population.

There is also a strong mood of resentment and frustration among many ordinary soldiers. Obviously, that is highest in South Armagh among members of the Green Howards, the regiment involved in the attack. But in Belfast there is also tension between republicans and two Scottish regiments, the Scots Guards and the Black Watch. At the top level, the Army is aware that what leads to any major incident, it could easily be used as an excuse by the Provisionals.

It was confirmed by Army experts that Thursday's explosion was detonated by a terrorist or terrorists who used 500 yards of wire to set it off.

Frigate crew ashore

Officers and ratings from the Royal Navy frigate *London*, where a sub-machine gun was fired from a small arms store in Belfast, were allowed on shore for the first time since the ship docked at Portsmouth on Thursday. The weapon was found on board.

Accused man says hand was guided as he wrote

One of the six men accused of murder at the Birmingham trial yesterday said that a detective's hand guided his pen as he wrote a statement during police interviews.

Mr Walker, aged 40, a crane driver, told Lancaster Crown Court that this occurred as he wrote the introduction to the statement, which said he was making it of his own free will. In evidence he has claimed that the contents of the statement are untrue.

Yesterday he was questioned about eight signatures on the document, which he said were signed at one time. Mr Pat Russell, QC, for the prosecution, pointed out that the first signature, which was the name of the man who wrote the statement, was not written in the same ink as the seven that followed.

Mr Russell: "It is nonsense to say that this one document was put down before you at one time." Mr Walker pressed

to say whether he was suggesting the police had forged the signatures on the document. He said: "No. All I remember was signing a piece of paper. They put a statement down in front of me and I signed it. I don't remember suggested to Mr Walker that he had the blood of brutal murder on his hands and was now trying to put the blame on innocent people. Mr Walker replied: "I think Sheehan (another of the accused) has tried to do that, not me. I am completely innocent."

Mr Walker was also questioned about a plan he said he drew for investigating detectives to indicate his movements as he went to the station on the night of the bombings. Mr Russell suggested that the object of drawing the plan was to indicate where he had planned his bombs. Mr Walker replied: "Completely untrue."

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Italy still leads in bridge despite defeat

By Italy Bridge Correspondent
Italy was beaten for the first time yesterday in the tenth round of the European Bridge Championships, which are being played at Brighton. The event was won by Sweden by seven points to 13.

After losing to Sweden in the ninth round and trailing seven points behind France at half time, Britain stuck top form, and in a match which had spectators on the edges of their seats won by 15 points to five.

Perhaps the most spectacular hand of the big swings came when the British pair, Jeremy Flint and Irving Rose, bid and made a game in spades in one room, while Tony Friday and Claudio Rodriguez bid and made five hearts doubled in the closed room on the opposite hands. The winning positions after 10 rounds:

1. Italy 193; 2. Poland 124; 3. Israel 136; 4. Norway 129; 5. Greece 129; 6. Sweden 119; 7. Netherlands 109; 8. Belgium 118; 9. Netherlands 109; 10. France 108.

In the women's series, Britain recovered from a half-time deficit against Sweden to win 19-1, and that she played in the final. Ireland and Britain were joint heads of the table after nine rounds. In the tenth round Britain lost to Austria 7-13 and Ireland to The Netherlands 4-16, to put Austria and Italy together at 20 (11), 4.2 pm, 6.3m (20.7); Liverpool 4.2 pm, 7.9m (25.9); 9.23 pm, 8.1m (26.7).

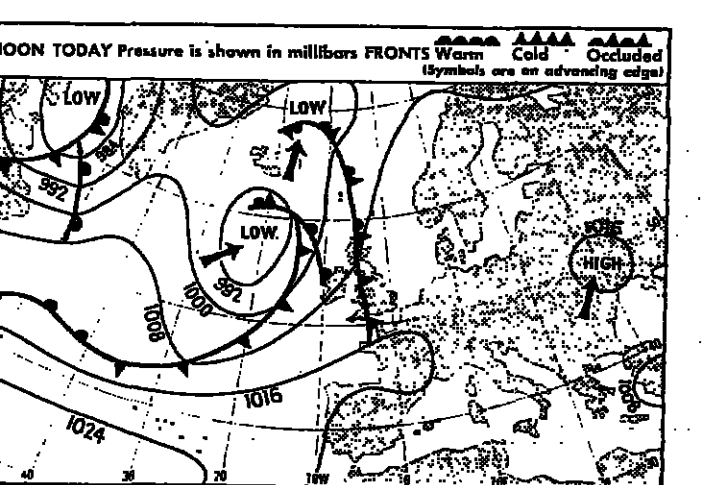
Pressure will be high over France but troughs of low pressure will cross N and W parts of the British Isles.

Forecasts for 5 am to midnight: London, SE, central S, E, NE, East Anglia, E, NE, Midlands, dry variable cloud, sunny spells developing, mist or fog at first; dry SW, light or moderate; max temp 24°C (75°F).

Midlands W, Channel Islands, variable cloud, sunny intervals; dry SW, light or moderate; max temp 22°C (72°F).

SW England, Wales: Cloudy, a little rain in places with hill and coastal fog patches, bright intervals.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today	Sun rises:	Sun sets:
Lighting up: 9.38 pm to 4.36 am.	5.5 am	9.8 pm
High Water: London Bridge 12.31 pm (20.7ft), 11.55 pm (20.7ft).	Moon sets: 6.13 am	Moon rises: 6.50 pm
Low Water: London Bridge 6.2m (20.4ft).	Full Moon: July 23.	
4.20 am, 11.0m (36.1ft); 5.2 pm, 11.2m (36.7ft); Dover 8.47 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 9.17 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft); Hull 3.28 am, 5.2m (17.1ft); 4.2 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft); Liverpool 4.2 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft); 9.23 pm, 8.1m (26.7ft).		

Tomorrow	Sun rises:	Sun sets:
Lighting up: 9.37 pm to 4.38 am.	5.6 am	9.7 pm
High Water: London Bridge 12.31 pm (20.7ft), 11.55 pm (20.7ft).	Moon sets: 6.13 am	Moon rises: 6.50 pm
Low Water: London Bridge 6.2m (20.4ft).		
4.20 am, 11.0m (36.1ft); 5.2 pm, 11.2m (36.7ft); Dover 8.47 am, 5.6m (18.5ft); 9.17 pm, 5.7m (18.8ft); Hull 3.28 am, 5.2m (17.1ft); 4.2 pm, 6.3m (20.7ft); Liverpool 4.2 pm, 7.9m (25.9ft); 9.23 pm, 8.1m (26.7ft).		

At the resorts	Sun rises:	Sun sets:
4 hours to 6 pm, July 18	5.5 am	9.7 pm
St George's Channel: Wind S, light to moderate.		
Yesterdays		
London: Temp: max 7 am to 10 pm, 23°C (73°F); 6.50 am to 7.30 am, 15°C (59°F); Humid, 7 pm to 8.30 pm, 15°C (59°F); Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 6.4 mm; mean sea level, 7 pm, 1.01 m; 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.		

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, December 24 and 25, and Good Friday. For more details on the weather service, see the back of the paper.

Accused MP in police convoy from airport

Continued from page 1

The first car containing Mr Stonehouse included Mr James Crane, deputy assistant commissioner in charge of the fraud squad, and Det Chief Supt Kenneth Etheridge, his deputy. Mrs Buckley, accompanied by two women detectives, followed in the next car. The third vehicle contained their luggage and other officers.

Few of the crowd, including many press reporters and photographers, were able to glimpse their arrival as the convoy swept into the enclosed yard at the rear of the police station. Mr James Patterson, the MP's Melbourne solicitor, and Mr George Hampel, his Australian barrister, who qualified at the Middle Temple to represent him only on Thursday night, were shown to a private office.

Mr Stonehouse was taken into custody. Both lawyers held a conference with senior police officers at Bow Street until late into the evening after the charges had been read over.

Mr Stonehouse faces 21 charges alleging forgery, conspiracy and fraud involving £172,000. Mrs Buckley faces six charges involving theft and conspiracy amounting to £42,000.

Mrs Stonehouse and their elder daughter, Jane, were allowed to see the MP last night. Mrs Buckley's parents were also taken in to see their daughter.

While awaiting Mr Stonehouse's arrival, Mr Patterson said: "I cannot see any reason why Mr Stonehouse should not get bail. After all, he was given bail in Australia and was kept in custody during the last 15 days only because the law would not allow otherwise."

Mr Stonehouse and Mrs Buckley arrived back in Britain just before 3 pm, when a British Airways jumbo jet, flight number BA 979, landed gently nearly five and a half hours behind schedule.

The couple and their police escort of six waited until the aircraft was cleared of its other 310 passengers in an arrangement devised by New Scotland Yard to get the two off the aircraft and into London swiftly.

Customs and immigration officers went on board to clear landing formalities. Then at 3.20 Mr Stonehouse, with two police officers, came down a gangway and climbed into a waiting police car. He looked grim and ignored the circle of waiting photographers.

A minute later Mrs Buckley followed him and got into a second car. With a third car as escort the convoy sped away from Heathrow.

The aircraft had unloaded at pier 14, which is out of sight of public areas of the airport. The couple were accompanied on the flight not only by the policemen led by Chief Supt Etheridge but also a corps of journalists.

Passengers on board said Mr Stonehouse would not speak to the policemen throughout the flight although Mrs Buckley cheered to the woman police constable with her. At one stage Mr Stonehouse is reported to have refused to "break bread with Scotland Yard."

He finally had a meal, taken some distance from the detectives. He was allowed to sit next to Mrs Buckley at one stage and the two of them went to the back of the plane to watch a Walt Disney film called *The Island at the Top of the World*.

Mr Stonehouse was restricted in movement. Passengers said he wandered round the aircraft followed by a policeman, giving some press interviews and refusing others.

He told one reporter that he planned going to the House of Commons next week. He also said: "I do not only hope to get bail, I expect to get bail. If I do not it will be the most astonishing thing that has ever happened."

Mrs Buckley was upset at one stage when Australian reporters showed her reports of private letters she had written to Mr Stonehouse.

Mr Mikardo doubts Government's faith

By Our Political Staff

Reservations about the Government's anti-inflation policy came yesterday from Mr Ian Mikardo, Labour MP for Tower Hamlets, Bethnal Green and Bow.

Speaking in Streatham, he said that the Government was saying to the labour movement: "Give us our statutory wage controls, and let us get away with the transparent pretence that they are not statutory, and next year, when they start to work, we'll tell you the other things we promised in the election manifesto."

"It is not altogether surprising that some people are sceptical about the value of that post-dated cheque," he said. "The sceptics so far do not look too good. The commitment to full employment has already gone by the board, price control is marginal and ineffective, and the Industry Bill has been emasculated to please the CBI."

The plans for those cuts had been made, he said, but were being kept secret until after the

Trades Union Congress in September.

Mr David Howell, an Opposition spokesman on economic affairs, speaking in his constituency, Guildford, last night, said that those who are sceptical about the true meaning of the White Paper would have to live for a few weeks with reproofs and high-minded editorials.

"But tomorrow too, is important," he said. "And it is our job and our duty to lift our eyes from today's plaudits to tomorrow's dangers."

Evidence grew daily that the Government was not serious about public spending and the White Paper's paragraphs on future intentions for controlling public spending were vague and hesitant.

Rebuffed demanded: Mr Robert McCrindle, Conservative MP for Brentwood and Ongar, called last night for an autumn reshuffle of the Shadow Cabinet ruthlessly to bring forward the government's motion on the White Paper, spelling out the party's reservations, but making clear that its members will vote with the Government.

Over half Labour MPs back Mr Prentice

By Our Political Staff

More than half of the Parliamentary Labour Party, including 12 Cabinet ministers and 35 other ministers, have indicated their support for Mr Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, in his struggle against the left wing in his constituency of Newham, North-east.

The legion of support says that a decision to request him to stand down at the next election would have far-reaching and damaging consequences for the party. It has been signed by 180 MPs, including more than half of Mr Wilson's entire administration.

Mr Wilson was not invited to sign nor was Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, who is chairman of the party. Lord Elwyn-Jones, the Lord Chancellor, and

Lord Shepherd, Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the Lords, were also not asked to sign.

Mr Foot, Mr Benn, Mrs Castle, Mr Shore, Mr John Silkin, Mr Ross, and Mr Healey, were invited to sign but they have not yet indicated they would do so. Mr Healey is expected to give his views in a speech this weekend.

At least two of the others who have not signed are known to have some sympathy for Mr Prentice, but they are not prepared to sign for a variety of reasons.

The signatures follow the Prime Minister's decision that ministers should sign the petition if they felt so inclined. Many of the signatories feel that Mr Prentice's situation is not an isolated one, and that there are plans by the left to unsettle right-wing MPs in several constituencies.

The crucial vote on Mr Prentice's future is expected on Wednesday night. Although his supporters are gratified that there has been a show of feeling for his cause, there is grave concern that he may lose the vote and will be forced to make a personal statement at the party conference.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Kelly to sue: Solicitors acting for Mr Tony Kelly, aged 38, the Newham Labour Party official involved in the campaign to oust Mr Prentice, said last night that he had instructed them to issue a writ against Associated Newspapers for libel, which appeared in the *Daily Mail* and *Evening News* this week (the Press Association reports). The writ will be served on Monday.

Mr Jenkins to discuss site of pop festival

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Jenkins, the Home Secretary, will meet police and local authorities next Thursday to discuss the proposed site for a pop music festival at the village of Watchfield, near Swindon. The meeting is the result of protests by Mr Airey Neave, Conservative MP for Abingdon, who saw Mr Jenkins yesterday to complain about the lack of consultation with elected representatives of the area. After the meeting, Mr Neave said:

It is extraordinary that a government department should spend 12 months searching for a site. It is not its job anyway. The festival is in August and most of the local

people have only just heard about it.

The site at Watchfield, a former wartime airfield, is controlled by the Department of the Environment, which has given approval for the festival. Mr Neave will be present at the meeting between Mr Jenkins, Mr Airey Neave, Oxfordshire County Council, and representatives of the Thames Valley Police Authority and the Vale of White Horse District Authority.

The organizers of the festival, the People's Free Festival, think the attendance may reach 20,000. People in the village are also protesting. They plan a rally tomorrow.

history in the village hall. Pilgrims are inspecting Jane's house and furniture, the oak that she planted and the views she described, and are reading the walks she trod. Today 600 members of the Jane Austen Society meet in a marquee at Chawton House, for tea and a talk by Professor L. R. Rouse.

Tomorrow comes the costume parade described proudly as "The history of Chawton from the reign of Elizabeth I to the living present." Old Ben, the oldest inhabitant, is wearing a smock.

There is a shade of romance about Chawton this weekend. But of course, everywhere is a bit like Chawton, as the village's dearest daughter showed.

The creaking door, page 12

HOME NEWS

Rape case man freed because of error in judge's summing-up

A civil servant's rape conviction was quashed by the Court of Appeal yesterday because Judge Lord Justice Ormrod said the defence case in his summing-up to the Central Criminal Court trial was "virtually destroyed".

Lord Justice Ormrod, sitting with Lord Justice James and Mr Justice Nield, said the rape judge had "misapprehended the vital incident in the case of rape".

He told the jury that it was being alleged that the woman was raped by the defendant. Although counsel for the prosecution intervened in the summing-up to point out that that was not being suggested, the judge, on resuming his summing-up next day, repeated the point.

The clear view of this court is that the effect of this misapprehension was to virtually destroy the whole of the case for the defendant.

Lord Justice Ormrod said: "The clear view of this court is that the effect of this misapprehension was to virtually destroy the whole of the case for the defendant."

The court allowed an appeal by Emmanuel Yaw Assan Addu, aged 31, of Gunter Grove, Chelsea, London, against his conviction on January 16 of raping a girl aged 22 at his flat. Mr Addu's conviction was quashed and his 30-month prison sentence set aside.

Spinster accuses police of concocting evidence

From Our Correspondent

Leeds

Evelyn Hudson, a spinster, accused of helping her elderly sister to commit suicide, said yesterday that senior detectives had concocted almost half of her statement to obtain a conviction.

On her second day in the witness box at Leeds Crown Court, Miss Hudson, aged 55, of Wyndway, Bradford, was asked by the judge to underline the passages that she said were concocted and she did so.

Mr David Savill, QC, for the prosecution, asked Miss Hudson: "Do you say that police officers have deliberately concocted evidence to get a conviction against you?" She replied: "I have already said so."

Further questioned, she declined to withdraw the allegation.

The prosecution claims that Miss Hudson, a retired British air clerk, deliberately encouraged and assisted her sister

Trials delayed by prison work-to-rule

From a Staff Reporter

Cardiff

Two trials at Cardiff Crown Court were postponed yesterday because prison officers, working to rule, refused to bring the defendants from jail.

The trials, which involved charges of forgery and rape, were postponed until the 150 officers at Cardiff prison are in dispute over staffing levels. Some prisoners on demand are being kept in police cells.

Prisoners at the jail have been confined to their cells since the dispute started on Wednesday and have not had exercise and association. On Thursday night they demanded food, the Home Office said, and meals had been provided.

Parachuting spectacular opens to public

From John Chatterton

Atton Park, Cheshire

An enclosure has been opened at Atton Park, Cheshire, by Saddleback Wood and Jerton Clump, place names at mean nothing to anyone who has not worn the wings of the Parachute Regiment on his shoulder, in the hope that old "paras" who have not met for years or more may be able to recognize one another and shake hands again today.

The great "parachuting spectacular", which will be open to the general public today, the Manchester area, was held in the grounds of the first floor national reunion of the Parachute Regiment Association.

If there is a profit from the day the association hopes to be able to pay for a memorial in the park, now administered for public enjoyment by the

World power 'will shift to owners of raw materials'

From Peter Hennessy

London

Lord Ashby, Master of Clare College, Cambridge, and chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said yesterday that the world is moving from an era of power based on raw materials to one based on the ownership of raw materials.

Lord Ashby, who is chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said yesterday that the world is moving from an era of power based on raw materials to one based on the ownership of raw materials.

Lord Ashby, who is chairman of the Royal Commission on Environmental Pollution, said yesterday that the world is moving from an era of power based on raw materials to one based on the ownership of raw materials.

Policeman is fined £325 for football assault

From Our Correspondent

Southampton

A policeman was fined a total of £325 by Southampton magistrates yesterday after admitting common assault on a football supporter and assault occasioning bodily harm. He was Constable Peter Ryles, who was awarded the British Empire Medal six years ago for tackling and wounding a man who shot and wounded him.

He said he thought the man he assaulted, Mr Melvyn Glover, a former Guardsman and army boxing champion, was a football hooligan resisting arrest. Mr Glover, who was with a party of Manchester United supporters, thought the plain-clothes officer was a football hooligan.

Mr Peter Danks, for the prosecution, said Mr Glover was arrested and Mr Glover was arrested. He said he had been trying to assist another policeman, but Constable Ryles hit him in the mouth.

Couple who stole two boys get five years

A Nigerian couple who stole two young West Indian brothers were sentenced to five years' imprisonment at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday. The boys, now aged four and five, disappeared from the home of their mother, Miss Ene Cuthrie, in Sparkbrook, Birmingham, in the summer of 1973 and have not been found.

Neighbours said they saw coloured children at the couple's flat and heard cries of children being beaten. Joseph Oremade, aged 33, and his wife, Joyce, aged 31, of Hindmarsh Road, East Ditchford, London, were found guilty of four charges of child stealing after an 18-day trial. They denied the charges.

Mr Justice Stocker said that the most serious fact was that the children had disappeared despite efforts of the police in Britain and by Interpol to trace them.



Stabbed PC dies: Police Constable David Green, aged 20, who died in a Birmingham hospital yesterday after being stabbed in the chest on Thursday night outside a dance hall. Police interviewed several youths yesterday and said later that they were looking for a coloured youth of about 18 with thick, curly Afro-style hair.

Football club sued

Mr Colin James Hathaway, aged 16, is suing Oxford United Football Club for damages over chest injuries he says he suffered in a crush of spectators.

Mr Colin James Hathaway, aged 16, is suing Oxford United Football Club for damages over chest injuries he says he suffered in a crush of spectators.

Mr Colin James Hathaway, aged 16, is suing Oxford United Football Club for damages over chest injuries he says he suffered in a crush of spectators.

Man cleared of post office raid

Mr Alfred Jolley, aged 37, of Hawthorne Road, Boodle, accused of taking part in a raid in which Mrs Gwen Volsey, a village postmistress, received shotgun wounds, was cleared by a jury at Reading Crown Court yesterday. He denied a charge of attempted murder and said he was in Liverpool on the day.

John Forbes, aged 22, serving a sentence in Peterhead jail, told the jury he shot Mrs Volsey and that Mr Jolley was not there.

12 years for rape

William Gibson, aged 44, a married labourer, of Wakemans, Upper Basildon, near Reading, was jailed for 12 years at Reading Crown Court yesterday for raping a girl aged eight. His plea of not guilty to attempted murder was accepted by the prosecution.

WEST EUROPE

Mr Wilson finds EEC summit's mood of pragmatism reassuring

From Michael Horsby

Brussels, July 18

The summit meeting in Brussels of European heads of government, which ended yesterday, was an altogether more relaxed affair than previous gatherings at this level.

It is very much a matter of personal opinion whether this connotes a welcome conversion to the virtues of Anglo-Saxon common sense and pragmatism, compared with the past propensity for over-ambitious declarations of intent, or merely a resigned acknowledgment that there is no longer a grand vision of what Europe should be.

Whatever the truth, there is no doubt that the new mood is more to the liking of Mr Wilson and Mr Callaghan, both of whom seemed much more at ease in Brussels this week than on previous appearances at these Community meetings.

The fact that the Prime Minister was able for the first time to come before his European colleagues in something other than a "negotiating posture" is to quote from his opening address to the summit—obviously contributed much to the more cordial atmosphere. Even President Giscard d'Estaing, who was moved to comment on the "very positive spirit" shown by the British.

The President went through the motions of asking Mr Wilson for his views on economic cooperation, but the goal so dear to the hearts of French ideologues. He did not press the point however, and was even said to have been satisfied with Mr Wilson's endorsement of this as a long-term aim that was not practicable in the foreseeable future.

On his side, Mr Wilson was able to make a modest gesture on direct elections to the European Parliament, even though he was not able to commit Britain unambiguously to mid-

Conference on European security in trouble

From Our Correspondent

Geneva, July 18

Hopes that the European security conference of 35 nations would complete its work today received a setback when several delegations intimated that they could not approve the final texts without subjecting them to further scrutiny.

Last night's provisional agreement to advance notice of military manoeuvres also became a matter of contention this morning when the Cyprus delegates said that, after tele-

Spanish authorities appear to play on ideological differences among political prisoners

Jailed Basques split into rival groups

From Robert Fisk

Bilbao

Basque separatists held without trial in the four largest jails of northern Spain have set up separate "communes" dividing themselves between militant nationalists and communists. They are held in conditions which many political prisoners in other countries would regard as comparatively mild.

In Basauri prison, the two-storey black stone jail on the outskirts of Bilbao which adjoins the local police barracks, the inmates share their food and money; but they only do this among their own political associates. They now even sit apart in the prison canteen.

The nationalists, particularly members of the ETA movement, the separatist organization responsible for the deaths of several Spanish policemen this year, outnumber the communists and Maoists by two to one. During the past three months the two sides jointly staged hunger strikes for better conditions. But even then, there were arguments about the aims of prison improvement.

The jails themselves—the other three are at Pamplona, at Martutene, in San Sebastian, and at Nanclares, in Alaisan, which allows the prisoners plenty of time to talk among themselves. Discussions often concern the amnesty which most expect when General Franco dies. The Government appears to be making its own distinctions among the inmates, preferring, according to prisoners of all political persuasions, to release Trotskyists, Maoists and left militant members of the ETA movement after a few months, but keeping communists longer.

If this is a deliberately political decision on the part of the authorities, they may well have calculated that the daily and scarcely strenuous routine of the jails will give the inmates more time to recognize their political differences. Political prisoners are not required to work; they record few, if any, instances of brutality within their compound; and they say that the prison governor even allows them to watch television in the evenings—with special dispensation at Basauri to stay up late on Tuesday evenings for the weekly feature film broadcast from Madrid.

At Basauri, where 121 political prisoners are now being held, the day begins with a head count by warders at 7 am. Then comes breakfast. It comprises only coffee with milk, because prisoners' families are expected to provide them with food. From 9 to 1 in the afternoon, the inmates may see visitors, read or wander about in their compound.

A two-hour stretch in the afternoon is also free, and so is a four-hour period in the evening. But the men held at Basauri are allowed only two visits a week from their families, each of 20 minutes, and one extra visit on a Sunday every month.

Prisoners who have just been released say that the regime in all four jails was much stricter before they protested at the conditions; and they are worried about the future of 100 men held for political reasons and recently taken from Pamplona prison to a jail near Madrid.

Community now hit by glut of milk powder

From David Cross

Brussels, July 18

Schoolchildren in Britain and other EEC member states will be encouraged to drink more milk, under new plans announced in Brussels today, to rid the Community of another embarrassing surplus of dairy products.

According to Mr Pierre Lardinois, the Commissioner for Agriculture, EC stocks of skimmed milk powder stood at 500,000 tons and could rise to nearly a million by the end of the year if no action is taken now. The Community's butter mountain is slightly smaller than it was a year ago—205,000 tons compared with 259,000 tons in 1974. But this, too, could grow later in the year.

The present milk powder surplus is due mainly to a fall in consumption in some member states, and to large stockpiles in other producer countries like New Zealand, the United States, Canada and Australia. The worldwide glut has brought world prices down and discouraged export sales from the Community.

Mr Lardinois told a press conference in Brussels that his latest plans, which would cost the Community about £15m, were designed to reduce milk powder stocks to between 450,000 and 500,000 tons by the end of the winter. Besides Community grants to raise milk consumption in schools, the plans included measures to in-



Senhor Emidio Guerreiro, secretary-general of the Portuguese Popular Democratic Party, appears at a window in Oporto yesterday, with a national flag upon his shoulders.

Doubts on Pluton missile

From Richard Wigg

Paris, July 18

France's Pluton tactical nuclear missiles, the novelty at this year's military parade on July 14, are denounced by M Raymond Aron, writing in *Le Figaro* today, as "creating inevitably a double crisis" for French policy makers.

Their deployment in two army regiments stationed in the east of the country, he says, upsets the present Franco-German understanding. "Putting the Pluton in the spotlight on the ambiguity of the diplomacy and the defence doctrine of France."

Asked today whether the question of the Plutons would be raised at the meeting in Bonn next week between President Giscard d'Estaing and Herr

Mayor asked to end plague of 'blue' films

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 18

Three hundred families in St Maurice, a Paris suburb, have petitioned the mayor demanding that the local authorities "put an end to the plague of pornographic films" in their town.

In Corsica the mayor of Ogliastra has threatened to sue anyone who dares to show a film of the beach. The town council had voted unanimously to do something dramatic to stop nude bathing.

Fairer deal for prisoners in Italy's outdated jails

From Our Correspondent

Rome, July 18

The Italian Parliament has finally approved wide-ranging legislation designed to improve conditions in the country's outdated and overcrowded prisons. The reforms, passed by the Senate last night, have taken about two years to get through Parliament. They are expected to ease congestion in the jails, where overcrowding causes frequent revolts, especially in the stifling summer months.

Many of the reforms are aimed at improving the prisoners' status. They will no longer be required to wear the characteristic striped uniform and will be called by name rather than number. Telephone calls to relatives will be permitted and the authorities may only open their letters with the authorization of a magistrate.

One of the biggest innovations is that prisoners on short sentences will be allowed out on parole after serving half their terms and those serving less than six months will have the option of working outside the prison for part of the day.

During discussions of the new Bill, the Chamber of Deputies rejected a proposal for "special permits" which would have allowed prisoners of good conduct to leave the jail for five days for "human relations" with the opposite sex.

This was considered to be too great a security risk, but Senator Orlando Reale, the Justice Minister, told Parliament: "We cannot ignore the gravity of sexual problems in prisons and the Government hopes that adequate legislative solutions will be found in the near future."

The new law also calls for well-ventilated, properly lit, cells, heated in the winter, and provided with private lavatories. The law also calls for equipped with power points for electric razors. At present prisoners have to be shaved by a barber.

Educational and vocational training facilities will also be improved. In addition only certain grades of prisoners will be forced to work and they will have the same hours as outside workers, with wages equal to two-thirds of trade union rates.

There are 30,000 prisoners in Italian jails, more than half of them awaiting trial.

Viewers pleased with new French television system

From Our Own Correspondent

Paris, July 18

The French are satisfied with their television programmes but would like more films and variety programmes and less political debates.

This conclusion, which will be the despair of several television critics, emerges from a survey conducted by the Sofres public opinion poll institute, and will be called by name by a group of provincial newspapers, which wanted to find out more about the strengths and weaknesses of their television rival.

Forty-three per cent of those questioned believed that the three competing channels, set up just over six months ago on the initiative of President Giscard d'Estaing to replace the old ORTF, provided more satisfactory programmes than the previous system. Only 22 per cent took the opposite view while 26 per cent doubted whether there had been any change in the quality of programmes.

Asked what types of programmes they wanted to see more frequently, the public gave the highest score to films (54 per cent), followed by variety (47 per cent) and then sports broadcasts (39).

A devaluation of the green pound would please British farmers by raising the guaranteed minimum price they receive for their produce, but would upset consumers by forcing up food prices. Also it would reduce the large EEC subsidies paid to the British in imports of food from overseas.

Mr Lardinois said he did not know whether any decision would be taken next week. He personally thought it was the wrong time to make any big change. Clearly the Commission does not want to assume any responsibility for a move which could put up British food prices by as much as 2 per cent.

Governing party looks at Italy's new face

From Peter Nichols

Rome, July 18

The governing Christian Democrats are now completing the tortuous preliminaries for the meeting of the party's national council beginning tomorrow which is supposed to define their position after the spectacular Communist gains in last month's regional elections.

There has been talk of "refounding" the party, but there is a widespread feeling that the difficulties go far beyond its internal affairs.

The Milan *Corriere Della Sera* has pointed out that the need for a new face of the state itself more than just the party.

Signor Amintore Fanfani, the party secretary, says he will not leave his post unless voted out of office. Most of the factions within the party have to a greater or lesser extent, criticized his handling of the party's affairs; the opposition ranges from political to personal objections.

So far, the strongest candidate to succeed him, if he should be removed, is Signor Flaminio Piccoli, whose brief tenure of office as secretary six years ago was undistinguished.

As a result of last month's elections, practically all the big parties in the Communist majority. The Socialists, the Government's strongest ally, have made it clear that they are not automatically opposed to alliances with the Communists. True, they are thinking mainly in terms of local government, but Signor Francesco De Martino, the Socialist Party secretary, has implied that the Communist gain in the elections mean that the party can no longer be relegated to the Opposition benches.

Leading article, page 13

Hitchcock's fifty years in films

by John Russell Taylor

There it is: the gesture I have so often seen in photographs and heard described by people who have worked with Hitchcock. The hands, seemingly chubby and inexpressive, suddenly spring into life and begin to carve a film out of the air. The fingers moving at a right angle they indicate a screen-shape, slice a composition out of the scene before us in Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, zoom forward and withdraw, isolate another detail, rest for a moment, then start again to illustrate precisely what Hitchcock is saying to his cameramen. The economy and precision of the gesture is striking. But then so is everything about the shooting of *Family Plot*, as it was currently called, the film with which Alfred Hitchcock celebrates his 50 years as a film director. Or rather, I should say, the film which marks the anniversary for everyone else since Hitchcock himself seems scarcely aware of it. For him this is a film like any other, made very much in transit from the last film to the next.

The atmosphere on a Hitchcock set is different from that of any other I have ever been on. Even before we moved up from the Universal Studios in Los Angeles to this, the location of the key scene in the film (the kidnapping of a bishop in the middle of Mass), it was rather like making a film in church. There are some very strict directors who choose to work in an atmosphere of apparent chaos. Billy Wilder, the veteran most recently working at the same studio, on *The Front Page*, kept the cast and crew in stitches with a constant stream of jokes and tricks, and seemingly welcomed any and every distraction, even to the extent of every now and then throwing the Universal Studios guided tour an unscheduled attraction by letting them troop in their hundreds through the sound-stage while he was actually shooting, to the consternation of the studio authorities. Not so Alfred Hitchcock. The studio set is strictly closed to visitors of any kind, and within an atmosphere of the utmost courtesy and formality prevails.

It is all part of a deliberate pattern. Ever since he arrived in Hollywood, back in 1939, he has directed in the same uniform of dark business suit, white shirt and dark tie. This may have been a little peculiar even then, but now it is unique. Hitchcock explains the aberration from his own point of view largely in terms of confidence—undertaking any job as arduous as directing a feature film, he wants to be as comfortable as possible, and since this is what he has always worn, this is what he feels most comfortable in. But there is more to it than that. Clothing in Southern California is especially susceptible to structural analysis in terms of signs and meaning, and by the code in operation a jacket means fairly formal, a tie means formal (whatever kind of tie, and whatever worn with) and a suit, even the flashiest, most sporty tweed, means very formal indeed. So Hitchcock's working clothes mean to everyone else, and when they do like-wise, as sooner or later most of the senior members of the unit do, they are put automatically into a particularly restrained, formal, purposeful frame of mind.

Which, for Hitchcock's purposes, is perfect. There is no running around, nor raised voices, nor temperaments on a Hitchcock set. He himself sits quietly observing, occasionally speaking in a low voice to an actor or conferring with his cameraman, his first assistant, and his continuity girl. Round about, everyone walks almost on tiptoe, and one hears constantly the formulas of extreme courtesy—"I beg your pardon?" "I'm so sorry." "I might suggest..." Even at a glance this is an operation entirely under control, knowing exactly where it is heading. And it should therefore not be surprising, I suppose, to discover that of all the films I have ever seen in production, this is the one which is being the most shot in one or two takes. But as Hitchcock says: "Why do more? It is all a question of knowing exactly what you want, aiming specifically at that, and knowing when you have got it."

The scene they are shooting on my first visit to the set is a case in point. The situation is that a master-criminal (William Devane) and his girl

friend-accomplice (Karen Black) are just collecting on their latest caper—a giant diamond ransom—for a kidnapped businessman. The girl, heavily disguised in a blonde wig, dark glasses, and black from her rakish hat to her rather kinky, very high-heeled boots, has just the police and is now landing in a police helicopter which has flown at her unspoken direction to a golf course miles from anywhere so that the exchange can be completed. The whole sequence is disposed of in about three hours. First, in a partial mock-up of a helicopter, we see Karen Black gesture the pilot to stay where he is, look for a sign, get out carrying a gun and vanish into the darkness. Then the pilot gets out and looks after her. In a second arc, among some studio trees, she meets her boyfriend (with the kidnap victim unconscious at his feet), hands over the diamond; he rapidly examines it, expresses satisfaction, and off they go, leaving the recumbent body to be picked up and taken back to civilization.

Economy is the watchword. The mock-up of the helicopter stands against a plain black screen which extends at most three feet beyond its nose. When the pilot gets out and walks round the front to stare after his mysterious passenger, he has to stay very close in to the machine, so as to remain in front of the black from the camera's point of view. I comment on this to Hitchcock, who seems very pleased—the rather complicated action of Karen Black getting out of the helicopter, after several rehearsals, has been captured on the first take, and the pilot's subsequent movement have run to two takes, the second modifying slightly the direction in which he looks and the speed of his reactions to what he sees and hears. "Remember," says Hitchcock, "all that matters, all that exists for the audience, is what is on the screen. It doesn't matter if the set extends no more than six inches beyond what the camera records—it could as well be six miles for all the effect it would have on the audience. The whole art is knowing what matters in each shot, what the point you are selling is."

This is very much Alfred Hitchcock Number Two talking. For I have come to the conclusion that there are at least three Alfred Hitchcocks. There is the public Hitchcock, the television performer, the well publicized character. There is the professional Hitchcock, the dedicated film-maker who calculates everything down to the last detail and allows nothing to get in the way of his concept and its scrupulous realization. And there is the private Hitchcock, the shy, retiring family man, at home with his books and his pictures, his wife, his daughter and his dog, and a dry circle of close friends. Which is the "real" Alfred Hitchcock? Why, all of them, of course. The connoisseur of slightly ghoulish jokes and deadpan outrageousness who, earlier this same day, has been entertaining the Hollywood film press to an outdoor lunch in a studio graveyard, with the name and date of birth of each inscribed on a personalized tombstone ("It has always been my ambition to stage a gourmet lunch in a cemetery," he explained blandly to his slightly shaken guests) is just as genuine as the intensely private person I think I occasionally glimpse when we get talking about his earliest childhood memories or when he sparks to enthusiasm describing some of his own favourites among his eclectic art collection—a group of Rowlandson watercolours, a large Sickert he bought on an early trip to the Leicester Gallery, having found that he could just about afford to pay for it on the instalment plan.

This fragmentation of personality is, no doubt, the only possible way to deal with the extraordinary situation in which he at present finds himself. Since right back in the 1930s, when Hitchcock's "trademark" of a tiny personal appearance in each of his films became known, he has been a more familiar figure than any other film director and, along with De Mille, the only one whose name attached to a film meant more than those of any of the stars in it. But since the television series change have really snowballed, he has become a rich man, and, more alarmingly, he has become probably the most universally recognizable person

in the world. A friend of mine travelling with him a couple of years ago put this notion to him jokingly, and when he argued against it, challenged him to come up with an alternative. Film stars out of their context were dodgy: imagine Barbra Streisand at your neighbourhood delicatessen, or Robert Redford on a Number 14 bus. Politicians were arguable outside their own countries—on an American street Mao Tse-tung would be just another Chinaman. But Alfred Hitchcock would immediately be recognized in any context, almost anywhere in the world, and as himself, not as some one who looked vaguely alike. (He himself says, except in England, where he is never recognized because he looks just like thousands of others—a statement we may take with a pinch of salt.)

But to retain sanity in such a situation it must be necessary to run one's life in watertight compartments, and Alfred Hitchcock at work, for all his amiability and chatininess, is a remote and mysterious figure, hedged about with etiquette. I was amazed, for example, at the transformation of Karen Black, whom last year I observed quite a lot during the shooting of *Day of the Locust*. There, in tune with the atmosphere of the production as a whole, she was playful, extrovert, kooky and from time to time temperamental: here, she is staid, deferential, eagerly concentrating on the purely technical problems of fitting into a staged action, re-creating a Hitchcock rather like a good little girl who hopes for an approving pat on the head from her teacher. Indeed, of the principal actors only, Bruce Dern, who figures in the other half of the plot, seems not at all intimidated—partly, no doubt, because it is hardly his style to be intimidated by anybody, partly because he is a relative old hand at working with Hitchcock: he was in several of the television shows, and appears briefly in *Marnie*, as the sailor the infant Marnie beats to death with a poker near the end of the film.

Both Karen Black and Bruce Dern feature prominently in the sequence Hitchcock is shooting in Grace Cathedral early the next week. It is the first occasion on which the two sides of the plot come together. While Karen Black and William Devane are carrying out their next kidnapping coup, Bruce Dern, a taxi-driver assisting his girl friend, a fake medium (Barbara Harris), in her search for a longlost heir, turns up at the cathedral to see the bishop, who has gone to rest before the parish priest in the village where the heir was last seen. Now as it happens, the kidnapper is the lost heir, and has carefully been covering his traces ever since, so when he sees this man who has been

snooping around his early history, actually present at his latest kidnapping, he obviously jumps to the wrong conclusion, and from there on the two poles, quite in the dark about each other's intentions, are set on a neat collision course. (It is notable, by the way, that the revelation of the kidnapper's identity with the lost heir is the belated pay-off of the book, Victor Canning's *The Rainbird Pattern*, while Hitchcock, with his script-writer Ernest Lehman, reveals this early on and then builds up the psychological suspense through letting his audience know more than any of his characters do.)

Grace Cathedral, seat of the Episcopalian bishop of San Francisco, is on Nob Hill, right by the Fremont and Mark Hopkins Hotels. It is, despite what should be its dominating position, rather tucked away among high rises: the building itself, an elaborate essay in vaguely French Gothic, is curious as being built entirely in reinforced concrete, and the grey plaster of a curving stair brought from the studio to represent the approach to the pulpit blends alarmingly well with the concrete column it twines around, so that it comes as quite a shock to find it ending in thin air out of view of the camera. Though in the script the denomination of the bishop is carefully unspecified, clearly the idea of snatching a bishop in the midst of High Mass, before the eyes of a crowded congregation, has a special devilish appeal for Hitchcock, the one-time sufferer from strict Jesuit schooling. This was the first sequence from the story that he described to me more than a year ago (at which time he was considering the possibility of making most of the film in San Francisco) and it is now the principal piece of location shooting.

Here the circumstances of shooting are inevitably more informal—the cathedral is open as usual, and anyone who cares to can drift up to watch, provided only they stay out of camera range. But the film-making process itself is as precise and controlled as ever. Necessarily so, since there is a lot more involved, with many extras in the congregation to be directed as well as the leads. What has to happen is

that Karen Black, heavily disguised "this time as an old woman," walks forward and collapses in the bishop's path to the pulpit. As he bends over to aid her, her accomplice, in a surprise, hurries forward and unobtrusively injects the bishop with pentazol, and as he loses consciousness the two of them drag the bishop out to a waiting car before anyone in the congregation realizes what is happening. The whole plan depends on the extra decorum of a church service to allow the kidnappers time before any reaction can be fully registered.

The extras, it seems, filled with that unfortunate desire that extras always have to act, have a hard time with this idea. "Can't you describe to us what is happening?" asks one pathetically, "so that we know what we're meant to be feeling and how we should react?" "Can you see what's happening?" asks Hitchcock. No. "Then there you are. You can't see what's happening, you don't know what's happening, you just have the vague idea that something is. You don't have to react beyond a slight show of curiosity." All the same, they want to, relishing each split second of screen time and trying to cram as much reaction as possible into it. Hitchcock remains calm and kindly, except that at one point he chatters witheringly on one gentleman at the end of the front row is having a very animated conversation, all the

time, with his—with the woman he's living with. Now let's try and pay some attention to the movement of the picture!" The shot finally in the car (three or four takes) he walks away, grins at me and says "That's of nervousness, that's the director's idea. But since it has to be done, done it is."

Between takes I sit talking with him and Mrs Hitchcock, who is putting in one of her (these days) rare appearances on the set: "I suppose it's my own background in silent cinema, where a big crew was eight or nine, but I don't find it so enjoyable with 60 people around. I always find myself visualizing the finished film from Hitch's scripts before he starts shooting, and then I like to stay away until the rough cut to see how far my visualization corresponds with the film. And how far did it? 'Itself'. And how far did it? 'Pretty closely, as a rule. But there are always a few surprises'. Of course, Hitchcock maintains, with a touch of nervousness, perhaps, that all the excitement of creation in a film comes in the preparation of the shooting script, which in his case is a very detailed storyboard showing visually the composition of each shot. Even the direction of actors is more a matter of correct casting than anything else. In fact, given the materials ready at the start of shooting, anyone could make the same film. Or so he says. But even in something as

minutely prepared as *Deceit* (Ernest Lehman, who also scripted *North by Northwest*, says the preplanning here is even more obsessive) there is still room for last-minute changes and improvisation.

For example, in the actual abduction of the bishop Hitchcock surprises his cast by announcing that he does not intend to show this happening at all. There will be a quick flash series of close-ups—Karen Black's head moving out of frame as she springs to life, the hypodermic needle going into the bishop's arm, the bishop's face as he loses consciousness, and a puzzled reaction from the congregation. On the spur of the moment he adds one more shot of Karen Black's feet scrambling on the floor as she struggles to rise. And that is all. "The whole point is that it happens in a flash, before anyone has a chance to see what is going on. So that is the position I want the audience in too". Even though these shots will flash past in seconds, he still pays immense attention to getting them absolutely right, explaining carefully to the participants exactly what has to be clear from each one. As we leave at the end of the day he suddenly gets involved in explaining exactly where in the dummy arm of the bishop the needle should enter—"It may not look important, but get it a little off and dozens of doctors will be writing in at once to complain. In this business you have to

know a little of everything!" The first day in San Francisco it has been grey and cool. But on the second there is bright sunlight, so they seize the opportunity to shoot Bruce Dern's arrival, seen from high up on a building across the road. The bystanders are mystified because they can't see a camera, and a couple of ladies who look like mother and daughter ask me disappointedly, "Is that all—just that fellow entering the cathedral?" That fellow, I remark, happens to be the star of the film, Bruce Dern. "Bruce Dern," cries the daughter, buckling visibly at the knees. "I'm sure he looked at me when he went in. I thought he looked familiar. Bruce Dern!" Hitchcock is in a particularly expansive mood, and between shots we talk about all sorts of things. Some observations on the architecture around us lead to his asking me about the Coventry Cathedral, which he has not yet visited, and the present state of Westminster Cathedral, which he has not been into for many years (though it was the scene of one of his most famous cinematic deaths, that of Edmund Gwenn in *Foreign Correspondent*); have they finished marbling the interior yet? How do the Eric Gill Stations of the Cross look nowadays? And more about painting, as he tries to describe to me the film in a cemetery for this film which he shot a few days ago in Glendale. Looking at a plan of it something struck him in its rigid layout of paths on a grid pattern, so he had a high platform built, and the whole pursuit in one shot with two tiny beetle-like figures moving back and forth in parallel and finally converging. "Just like an animated Mordorian," he says with relish.

Just like an animated Mordorian, he says with relish. In that sequence, as in so much in filming today, was to find an unfamiliar way of embodying a familiar action. "You know, you've seen it a thousand times: shot of back of retreating woman; shot of front of advancing man; gaining on her; close-up of her breaking into a run, panicked; close-up of him, looking determined, getting closer, and so on. The scene is necessary, but if you shoot it the same old way it is boring. And audiences can imagine the reactions of the people involved for themselves, they don't have to be shown. So much in films is absolutely unnecessary, when you come to think of it—people just do this or that, without questioning it. In this film there's a sequence with a runaway car careering out of control down a steep hill. Now for that you always have shots of the driver wildly twisting the wheel, with landscape flying past in process shot, then speeded-up shots of the road ahead seen through the windscreen, over the hood. But all of that is unnecessary, as well as being usually unconvincing. I'm doing it completely subjectively, big close-ups of the passengers with a minimum of anything else visible, and shots taken at vertiginous speed of the road rushing to meet the camera, with no frame of windscreen, hood or anything, just the sensation of dizzying progression. It's the same with not showing the abduction, not showing the helicopter take off, just showing that it has happened from the reactions of those watching. And that's really why I decided not to localize the film in San Francisco. It was an exciting city to look at, but I got so that I felt if I saw one more car chase bouncing up and down those San Francisco hills I would scream."

Watching Hitchcock work, hearing him talk with such enthusiasm about the constant need for renewal, for seeing the unfamiliar in the familiar, for trying out new things, it is very difficult to remember that he directed his first completed feature film, *The Pleasure Garden*, half a century ago, in 1925. And yet there is a dogged line of consistency through everything he has done, and a sequence such as that he has just been shooting in Grace Cathedral, with its rapid montage, its emphasis on visual storytelling, could be transplanted completely to the silent cinema. In everything he has done he has sought the cleanest, clearest way of making his point and been rightly mistrustful of stylistic flourishes grafted on like Grace Cathedral's concrete pinnacles. When his films have their virtuoso effects (and there will be some classic examples in *Deceit*) they remain the simplest, sharpest way of making a point, telling a story. I remember him back in the studio, in the handkerchief-sized woodland set (like something straight out of *The Thirty-Nine Steps*), cutting short discussion of the shot in which Karen Black arrives with the ransom by saying simply "What are we selling in this shot? That the body is there and that it's not dead. Provided these two things are clear, nothing else matters." Provided the film is communicating with its audience, and doing exactly what its creator wants it to do to them, nothing else matters. And that is a question of as intense an interest to Alfred Hitchcock now as it was 50 years ago. Long may it continue so. And so no doubt it will. For while he goes through the business of fixing this one on celluloid he already has a gleam in his eye which betokens that, as usual, he is already planning the next.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975



ngelism, (BBC1
 uth supplies the
 the afternoon outing
 ic. (BBC2 9.5). The
 ality. (ITW 4.58).—L.B.

London Weekend
 10.00 am. Family Communion from
 St. Francis, Parish Church, Loddon,
 Kent. Hawaii. Hampshire. 11.30. The
 Herkerts Good Health. 11.30. The
 Adams Family. 12.00. Free
 with Digest. 1.30. The Madeline
 Murgidger. A. J. P. Taylor. Lord
 George Brown. Peregrine Woods-
 borne. 12.50 pm. Thunderbirds.
 1.30. The Parlot Town.
 2.30. Sports World '75. 3.15. Search
 and Company. A. P. J. Clarke
 Original, with Serge Laforest. Gus
 McCurtain. Pease Hackford-Jones.
 4.15. The Last Days of Celebrity
 Equivaries. 5.35. The Siege of Golden
 6.00. News. 6.15. Six Saints Alive.
 6.17. Doctor in the House. 6.30.
 7.00. Doctor on the Go.
 7.15. Eilan Butterfield S. (1960).
 with Elizabeth Taylor.
 7.30. Laurence Harvey, Eddie
 Fisher.
 8.00. News.
 8.15. Around the World: 2 Hours
 Baby, with Richard Attenborough.
 Murray, Edward G.
 8.30. Wickie, Patricia Garwood.
 11.15. The London Programme.
 12.15. Learning to live.

ITW
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. The Rovers.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. (Out of
 1.00. 1.30. The Rovers.
 2.00. 2.30. The Rovers.
 3.00. 3.30. The Rovers.
 4.00. 4.30. The Rovers.
 5.00. 5.30. The Rovers.
 6.00. 6.30. The Rovers.
 7.00. 7.30. The Rovers.
 8.00. 8.30. The Rovers.
 9.00. 9.30. The Rovers.
 10.00. 10.30. The Rovers.
 11.00. 11.30. The Rovers.
 12.00. 12.30. The Rovers.

Water
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. Drive In.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. Drive In.
 1.00. 1.30. Drive In.
 2.00. 2.30. Drive In.
 3.00. 3.30. Drive In.
 4.00. 4.30. Drive In.
 5.00. 5.30. Drive In.
 6.00. 6.30. Drive In.
 7.00. 7.30. Drive In.
 8.00. 8.30. Drive In.
 9.00. 9.30. Drive In.
 10.00. 10.30. Drive In.
 11.00. 11.30. Drive In.
 12.00. 12.30. Drive In.

Football
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. Play a Super.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. Play a Super.
 1.00. 1.30. Play a Super.
 2.00. 2.30. Play a Super.
 3.00. 3.30. Play a Super.
 4.00. 4.30. Play a Super.
 5.00. 5.30. Play a Super.
 6.00. 6.30. Play a Super.
 7.00. 7.30. Play a Super.
 8.00. 8.30. Play a Super.
 9.00. 9.30. Play a Super.
 10.00. 10.30. Play a Super.
 11.00. 11.30. Play a Super.
 12.00. 12.30. Play a Super.

C Radio London. local and national
 news, entertainment, sport, music. 9 a.m.
 to 10 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 p.m. to 12 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 a.m. to 1 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 a.m. to 3 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 a.m. to 5 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 p.m. to 12 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 a.m. to 1 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 a.m. to 3 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 a.m. to 5 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 p.m. to 12 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 a.m. to 1 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 a.m. to 3 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 a.m. to 5 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 a.m. to 12 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 p.m. to 1 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 p.m. to 3 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 p.m. to 5 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 p.m. to 7 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 p.m. to 8 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 p.m. to 9 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 p.m. to 10 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 11 p.m. to 12 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 12 a.m. to 1 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 1 a.m. to 2 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 2 a.m. to 3 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 3 a.m. to 4 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 4 a.m. to 5 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 5 a.m. to 6 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 7 a.m. to 8 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 8 a.m. to 9 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9 a.m. to 10 a.m.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

ngelism, (BBC1
 uth supplies the
 the afternoon outing
 ic. (BBC2 9.5). The
 ality. (ITW 4.58).—L.B.

London Weekend
 10.00 am. Family Communion from
 St. Francis, Parish Church, Loddon,
 Kent. Hawaii. Hampshire. 11.30. The
 Herkerts Good Health. 11.30. The
 Adams Family. 12.00. Free
 with Digest. 1.30. The Madeline
 Murgidger. A. J. P. Taylor. Lord
 George Brown. Peregrine Woods-
 borne. 12.50 pm. Thunderbirds.
 1.30. The Parlot Town.
 2.30. Sports World '75. 3.15. Search
 and Company. A. P. J. Clarke
 Original, with Serge Laforest. Gus
 McCurtain. Pease Hackford-Jones.
 4.15. The Last Days of Celebrity
 Equivaries. 5.35. The Siege of Golden
 6.00. News. 6.15. Six Saints Alive.
 6.17. Doctor in the House. 6.30.
 7.00. Doctor on the Go.
 7.15. Eilan Butterfield S. (1960).
 with Elizabeth Taylor.
 7.30. Laurence Harvey, Eddie
 Fisher.
 8.00. News.
 8.15. Around the World: 2 Hours
 Baby, with Richard Attenborough.
 Murray, Edward G.
 8.30. Wickie, Patricia Garwood.
 11.15. The London Programme.
 12.15. Learning to live.

ITW
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. The Rovers.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. (Out of
 1.00. 1.30. The Rovers.
 2.00. 2.30. The Rovers.
 3.00. 3.30. The Rovers.
 4.00. 4.30. The Rovers.
 5.00. 5.30. The Rovers.
 6.00. 6.30. The Rovers.
 7.00. 7.30. The Rovers.
 8.00. 8.30. The Rovers.
 9.00. 9.30. The Rovers.
 10.00. 10.30. The Rovers.
 11.00. 11.30. The Rovers.
 12.00. 12.30. The Rovers.

Water
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. Drive In.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. Drive In.
 1.00. 1.30. Drive In.
 2.00. 2.30. Drive In.
 3.00. 3.30. Drive In.
 4.00. 4.30. Drive In.
 5.00. 5.30. Drive In.
 6.00. 6.30. Drive In.
 7.00. 7.30. Drive In.
 8.00. 8.30. Drive In.
 9.00. 9.30. Drive In.
 10.00. 10.30. Drive In.
 11.00. 11.30. Drive In.
 12.00. 12.30. Drive In.

Football
 10.00 am. London. 11.30. Play a Super.
 12.00. 12.30 pm. Play a Super.
 1.00. 1.30. Play a Super.
 2.00. 2.30. Play a Super.
 3.00. 3.30. Play a Super.
 4.00. 4.30. Play a Super.
 5.00. 5.30. Play a Super.
 6.00. 6.30. Play a Super.
 7.00. 7.30. Play a Super.
 8.00. 8.30. Play a Super.
 9.00. 9.30. Play a Super.
 10.00. 10.30. Play a Super.
 11.00. 11.30. Play a Super.
 12.00. 12.30. Play a Super.

C Radio London. local and national
 news, entertainment, sport, music. 9.45
 am. 200 M.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9.45 am. 200 M.
 News, weather, news and informa-
 tion. 9.45 am. 200 M.

Watergate's lessons on press freedom

The freedom and status of the American press has been greatly extended and enhanced in law as a result of the Watergate crisis, and an extent which is still not fully appreciated. The judicial process and interpretation could be of interest on this side of the Atlantic, despite the differences between English and American law and the two systems of government, because of the Crossman diaries.

The freedom of the American press has of course always enjoyed constitutional protection. The First Amendment reads, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The Amendment has been an effective protection for the press since the beginning, but only in recent years has the Supreme Court been asked to define its rights, privileges and responsibilities. The protection can be said to have begun with the *New York Times v. Sullivan* decision in 1964, in which there were earlier decisions. This held that a public figure cannot successfully sue a publisher for libel unless he can show that the publisher maliciously printed a damaging untruth. The Watergate decisions went further.

For instance, they established that the freedom of speech and freedom of the press houses are not synonymous, and that the press has a larger freedom than the individual.

The free speech clause guarantees freedom of expression for newspaper publishers and individuals alike. The freedom of press guarantee gives explicit constitutional protection to publishing businesses, the only private businesses to be given such protection. In other words, the First Amendment guarantees the institutional autonomy of the press. The importance of this does not have to be emphasized.

This was the major premise of a speech entitled *Of the Press* given by Mr Potter Stewart, an associate justice of the Supreme Court, at the *Sequentennial Convention* of the *Yale Law School* last November. It followed, Mr Stewart said, that the free press guarantee did more than ensure that a newspaper could serve as a neutral conduit of information between the people and their elected leaders, or as a neutral forum of debate.

The prime purpose of the free press guarantee was to create a fourth institution, an independent, executive, legislative and judiciary. Mr Stewart referred to Carlyle's metaphor of the Fourth Estate, but the institutional autonomy of the American press means more than the right of British papers to report parliamentary debates.

The Pentagon Papers case involved the fine between secrecy and openness in the affairs of Government. One question was whether the line was drawn by the Constitution, and Justice Department asked the Court to find a constitutional prohibition of the publication of allegedly stolen government documents. "The Court could find no such prohibition. The autonomous press may publish what it knows, and may seek to learn what it can."

"But the autonomy cuts both ways. The press is free to do battle against secrecy and deception in government. But the press cannot expect from the Constitution any guarantee of knowledge about its government is protected by the guarantee of a free press, but the protection is indirect."

"The Constitution itself is neither a Freedom of Information Act nor an Official Secrets Act. The Constitution, in other words, establishes the contest, not its resolution. Congress may provide a resolution, at least in some instances, through carefully drawn legislation. For the rest, we must rely, as so often in our system, on the tug and pull of the political forces in American society."

No British judge or politician is likely to accept the proposition that the press is a constitutionally autonomous institution with the power to provide an additional check on the government. Arguably, that would offend the principle of the separation of powers; but, within the qualifications of existing law, sovereignty is surely not impaired by the press exercising its right to learn what it can and publish what it knows.

Justice Stewart's interpretation should, however, commend itself to the British Government, and to its Cabinet Secretary. It disposes of the romantic notion that the press has some divine right to be told of what was said in Cabinet and of discussions or communications between ministers and their advisers.

The government can protect confidentiality with a variety of devices. Internal discipline is its own affair, but only offenders should be held responsible for breaking the rules. No punitive action should be taken against newspapers which have exercised their right to learn what they can and publish what they know.

Admittedly the present government has a special problem with the Crossman diaries, because the author and offender deny its internal discipline is dead. But it might accept the fact that death is a statute of limitations in more ways than one.

Louis Heren

Plenty of action but no miracles from Mme Giroud

The title of Françoise Giroud's autobiography, published in England this week is *I Give You My Word*. Her word is that you can survive an unhappy and testing childhood, concentration camp, an illegitimate child, a nervous breakdown, "I wanted to convey optimism through a difficult life", she said.

Mme Giroud, in London to launch her book, is the French Minister for Women's Affairs. She has held this post for exactly a year, most of the time ranking second in popularity in the national opinion polls. On politicians (after Simone Veil, Minister for Health, who passed the abortion law reform and who, she says, has a more reassuring and motherly image).

Her background is in journalism, not politics. She edited the women's magazine *Elle* for seven years, then founded *L'Express*, the centre-left news magazine, with Jean-Jacques Servan-Schreiber, with whom she lived for many years. She has been credited with having a tongue as sharp as her pen, and is known for her crusades on liberal issues.

She ran *L'Express* on her own, in the face of bomb scares and threats because of the paper's subversive anti-colonial line, when M. Servan-Schreiber was called up to serve in Algeria in 1956, with the determination and outspokenness that friends say are characteristic of her as her charm.

When M. Giscard d'Estaing first offered a minor post for Women's Affairs she turned it down, on the grounds that she would end up by making coffee for the Cabinet. Only when it was upgraded to junior ministerial status did she accept. Her position is none the less still a nebulous one: she has no budget of her own, a

department of 12, attends each Cabinet meeting only at the invitation of the President, and depends on her powers of persuasion to get things done. "Everybody always forgets women. I am there to remind them", she says. "It's a question of cooperating with other ministers."

In a year she has promoted laws and amendments on alimony, maternity benefits, retirement, part-time work, social security for widows and divorced women, and taken steps to enforce the equal pay act.

She feels strongly about women being financially independent, "without which I don't even know what the word freedom means (but equally she opposed the suggestion that women should be paid for staying at home and looking after children). It is due to her influence that a discrimination-against-women clause found its way into the last week's law.

One tangible aspect of her job is to "awaken the national conscience" on the subject of women, which she does by writing, lecturing and television appearances. She dreams up a television programme *A minute for women* which goes out every evening and gives practical information on women's rights and now has 7,000,000 viewers. Her staff have answered over 70,000 letters. "But I cannot change conditions in a year; I have no real illusions about that", she says. "It will take a generation to make any real difference."

Her worry is that people expect too much of her ministry. "There is no doubt that the President wants women to have more responsibility, and women in France are certainly beginning to assert themselves. But I cannot

change life. My ministry is not a ministry of miracles."

A radical on other issues (she voted for M. Mitterrand, not M. Giscard d'Estaing, in the elections, and has always been politically to the left), Mme Giroud believes that radical change in this field is dangerous. You have to change people's mentality. If you go too fast there could be a backlash. Men are very cautious and scornful, and women are afraid. You have to work in subtle ways. And she rejects as ridiculous the suggestion that she is there to protect women. "Protect them from what? We must teach them, give them responsibility. Then protect children as women get more freedom."

In her book, which has sold over 250,000 copies in France, Mme Giroud describes herself as "passive, shy, modest". But she also admits that she is incapable of remaining inactive for an hour without feeling guilty, and is therefore immensely energetic.

"I am a doer", she says. She gets things done because she is not intimidated, because she has an intense hatred for anachronism, and because she appears to be totally without self-pity. She was much influenced by her mother, who had a sharp sense of the ridiculous and would not allow anyone to be afraid. "Nor would she allow minor unpleasantnesses to assume false proportions and cloud one's perspectives of the essentials", she says.

She is also an extremely private woman, something she inherited from an English governess who taught her never to talk about herself or bring up personal subjects. The result is an autobiography which is more of a social history—she has known, and writes about, with humour and insight, Fran-



Photograph: Warren Harrison

George Hutchinson

Do our MPs really want to be seen as bureaucrats?

Soon, you will be nobody at all in this country unless you are a public servant of some sort, protected, privileged and pensioned by the existence of that wayward class who still prefer to take their chance in productive private business or other forms of individual enterprise and self-expression, instead of clinging to the state, that is to say their fellow citizens. Public servants are the real elite nowadays, the new and swelling aristocracy.

Our national character, strongly marked in the past by self-reliance and independence, seems to have undergone a melancholy change. Of course that quality is now discounted, penalized as it is by confiscatory taxation and undue regulation and then further discouraged by the knowledge that our inflated and inflationary bureaucracies—local and national, industrial and administrative—must continue to grow both in numbers and influence while the extension of public ownership and direction remains at the heart of Labour policy.

As most of us are probably agreed, we cannot afford more nationalization for nationalization's sake, or any other variety of the same thing; but we shall have it unless the present Government is checked or dislodged. We cannot afford more public servants, great or small; but we shall have them unless Mr Wilson's programme to moderate his programme. To the extent that it remains intact (or in prospect) his counter-inflationary measures are bound to be weakened, when they could be appreciably strengthened by a timely devaluation. It is certainly a debate that future policy will be determined by the economic and financial realities of the day, and by those considerations alone, which necessarily involve a thorough going re-examination of public expenditure, current and projected.

Where it had merit (and it had a good many merits), Labour's idealism has largely been satisfied in the past 30 years. Mr Wilson can hardly expect us to embrace national

bankruptcy for the sake of a remnant that might sensibly have been discarded long ago, as Britain became what it is, an impression, serving only to inflame the *Scariffs* in our midst and disgust many others, it has been compounded—alas—by the award of awards. I should say to another arm of the bureaucracy: Members of Parliament.

Yes, another arm of the bureaucracy—for that is what MPs have become by a recent action of their own. To avoid (or evade) the savage new national insurance contributions imposed on self-employed people they chose to make themselves employees.

Yes, another arm of the bureaucracy—for that is what MPs have become by a recent action of their own. To avoid (or evade) the savage new national insurance contributions imposed on self-employed people they chose to make themselves employees. If they were salaried officers of the House, like a librarian, for example. Thereby they escaped the *Castle Levy*.

A smart move, no doubt, if self-interest is the yardstick; but scarcely dignified. We used to think of MPs—at least in theory—as free and independent representatives. Can an employee ever be truly free and independent, standing

above his conditions of employment and indifferent to such advantages as they may offer?

Their decline into the engulfing bureaucracy has been carried a stage further this week by the Government's astonishing proposal, of doubtful propriety, that MPs' pensions may be related not to their real salary but to a much larger national sum, namely £8,000, which is what the open-handed Lord Boyle and his committee wanted them to have instead of £5,750.

Now I understand the Government's dilemma and the quandary in which individual MPs find themselves. Their prospective salary is not excessive, though some of the allowances may be open to dispute. But the pension provision seems to me to be quite unreasonable and not at all in keeping with what the Government is urging on the rest of us. In any circumstances, let alone the present, it would surely be improper.

If members accept it they will simply confirm and empha-

size what I am suggesting—that they must now be considered part of the bureaucracy, determined like the army and navy to be in the front line and entrenched in every town in the country—to protect themselves and let inflation take the rest of us.

An agreeable little ceremony took place in the Carlton Club on Tuesday evening: the formal acceptance and hanging of a portrait of Mr Heath by Peter Greenham, RA. It occupies a place at the foot of the staircase reserved for paintings of recent Prime Ministers.

Everyone remarked that Mr Heath was in splendid shape—sunny, relaxed, seemingly without a care. Lord Tweedsmuir, the club's chairman, explained that Mrs Thatcher—the first woman member—meant to be present but had been called to the last minute to a meeting of the Committee of Privileges.

That was rather a pity. It would have been a nice occasion to bring her together with her predecessor.

cois Mauriac, Camus, Mendès-France, Valéry—than a personal memoir. It leaves a slight taste of disappointment. You learn that she had to take a job at 15, that she became a script girl with Marc Allégret, and then Jean Renoir that she took part in the resistance and was imprisoned in Fresnes.

But you do not learn much about what it was like to be a prisoner, or under Nazi interrogation, or the husband she was married to for 16 years; about her illegitimate child, who died of exposure in a snow storm two years ago when she was 32; or about the fact that she buys her clothes from Cardin and Saint-Laurent, and has written several books.

Though she does say in her autobiography, in a rare moment of personal observation, that "women who appear the least frivolous are the very ones who always remember what they were wearing in important moments of their lives". Of her, reticence she says only: "Perhaps it is better that way."

Mme Françoise Giroud is now 58, a small, very good looking woman with short, jet grey hair, black eyes, an immediate smile, and a brown and white striped cardigan. She appears to be totally without self-pity. She was much influenced by her mother, who had a sharp sense of the ridiculous and would not allow anyone to be afraid. "Nor would she allow minor unpleasantnesses to assume false proportions and cloud one's perspectives of the essentials", she says.

She is also an extremely private woman, something she inherited from an English governess who taught her never to talk about herself or bring up personal subjects. The result is an autobiography which is more of a social history—she has known, and writes about, with humour and insight, Fran-

cois Mauriac, Camus, Mendès-France, Valéry—than a personal memoir. It leaves a slight taste of disappointment. You learn that she had to take a job at 15, that she became a script girl with Marc Allégret, and then Jean Renoir that she took part in the resistance and was imprisoned in Fresnes.

But you do not learn much about what it was like to be a prisoner, or under Nazi interrogation, or the husband she was married to for 16 years; about her illegitimate child, who died of exposure in a snow storm two years ago when she was 32; or about the fact that she buys her clothes from Cardin and Saint-Laurent, and has written several books.

Though she does say in her autobiography, in a rare moment of personal observation, that "women who appear the least frivolous are the very ones who always remember what they were wearing in important moments of their lives". Of her, reticence she says only: "Perhaps it is better that way."

Mme Giroud was an interesting choice for the first Minister for Women. She has been writing about women since she first joined *Elle* in 1946, but repeats frequently that she is not a feminist. She does not believe that a plot has been hatched by men to keep women in servitude, she says. "It's much more complicated than that."

She is, however, far too severe not to be well aware that there is a lot to be done to improve the position of women in France or that persuading other ministers that there is a woman's side to most issues is a slow and somewhat chancy business. But she has the sort of toughness and directness that is rare in politicians, and her approach is wary. "My main job", Mme Giroud says, "is to set a fire alight."

Caroline Moorehead

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1975

Creaking door that shielded a novelist from the world



Picture by Gideon Koppal

The house at Winchester where Jane Austen died.

This weekend the little village of Chawton in Hampshire is celebrating the bicentenary year of an occurrence that was to make it famous—the birth of Jane Austen. Not that the queen of English novelists was actually born there; that happy event took place on December 16, 1775, at another village some distance away, Steventon, near Basingstoke, where celebrations begin next Friday. What put Chawton on the map was the fact that it contains the cottage where Jane Austen completed her six great novels.

It was Jane's brother Edward who organized the move to Chawton in 1809. The family had lived in Bath—where the father, the Rev George Austen, had died in 1805—and later in Southampton. Edward had meanwhile been adopted by the children of a wealthy Mr Thomas Knight and had inherited the manorial properties of Chawton, Dorset, and Gleanham, Kent, and Gleanham. He offered his mother the choice of a home at either place and she, with Jane, her older sister Cassandra, and their friend Martha Lloyd, took over a cottage on the Hampshire estate.

Chawton Cottage had been the home of Edward Austen Knight's steward, and had to be extensively altered before Jane could move in. It stands at the end of the village near what was once a busy crossroads on the main road to Winchester, though time and the dual carriageway have changed all that. Jane Austen's niece Caroline, one of the good-sized entrance and two sitting rooms made the length of the house, all intended originally for a large drawing room, was blocked up and turned into a bookcase, and another opened at the side which gave the view out over the garden and the high wooden fence and horseman's hedge shut out the Winchester Road, which stretched the whole length of the little domain.

Jane herself wrote to her brother Frank, a naval officer later to become Admiral Sir Francis Austen: "Our Chawton House, how much I already in it to my mind. And how convinced, that when I will all other houses best. That ever have been made or mended. With rooms concise or rooms distended."

Old Mrs Austen's chief delight was the ample garden, where she grew not only flowers and shrubs but also vegetables, and could be found digging up potatoes in "a round green smock like a labourer's," according to Caroline.

The daily business of the house was dealt with by Cassandra and Jane. The chief daily chore of the place was Jane was responsible for making breakfast each day, and for the stores of tea, sugar and wine. It was a busy and sociable life. Jane had her household duties; the cottage continually echoed with the sounds of hooves and carriage wheels, and the village people constantly called to see the good natured and welcoming Austens—not, perhaps, the sort of surroundings in which you would expect to find one of the greatest writers not merely of her own but of any age.

And yet Jane did, at a desk in the living room, over-look the street. She had drafted *Sense and Sensibility*, *Pride and Prejudice* and *Northanger Abbey* before going to Chawton, and now began revising the first two. (*Northanger Abbey* had been sold to a publisher, but she had not yet received the money.) She held on to it for 13 years. Jane got it back in 1816, adding to it a preface in which she apologized to readers who might think parts of it were out of date. It was finally published a year after her death.

Mrs Austen survived her daughter by 10 years, and the year after the old lady's death Martha Lloyd left Chawton to become the second wife of Francis Austen. The cottage was kept up until Cassandra's death in 1848, when it was split into three tenements for estate workers. It has now been restored as nearly as possible to the state in which Jane Austen knew it, and is preserved as her museum.

David Sinclair

Sanditon, Jane Austen's unfinished novel, now completed by "Another Lady", will be reviewed by Philippa Toomey on the Arts Pages on Monday.

Captain Webb: Restoring the Channel's forgotten hero to his rightful place

Sportsview

Just after 10.30 on the morning of August 25, 1875, a 27-year-old Englishman, Captain Matthew Webb, staggered out of the sea on to the beach at Calais to become the first human being to swim the English Channel. Immediately a messenger was despatched to telegraph to London and the rest of the world the news that the Channel had been conquered at last.

In the next few weeks hundreds of people will be taking part in Captain Webb centenary celebrations in different parts of the country. In the Channel itself a special swim is being organized by the British Long Distance Swimming Association on August 18, and in Webb's own county, Shropshire, a number of events are being arranged, including the carrying of a message from the swimmer's birthplace in Calais by relays of runners and swimmers.

It is hoped that these celebrations will help to recreate in-

terest in Webb and his historic feat. Over the years he seems to have become a forgotten hero, a name known only to the younger generation. I discovered this the other day when talking to a group of small boys. They knew all about Captain Scott, most of them had heard of Captain Cook and Captain Kidd, but none could put a finger on Captain Webb, whom they described variously as a sort of socialist and the founder of the Salvation Army.

This is a pity because Webb's short life contained enough adventure to fill countless boys' magazines. The son of a country doctor, he was born in the small town of Dawley. When he was quite a small boy he helped to rescue a younger brother from drowning in the River Severn. It is said that he yearned to go to sea after reading *Masterman Ready* and other sea stories; at any rate he was sent to the Conway training ship, on the Mersey, when he was 12, and it was here that he met his second rescue, saving a comrade who had fallen overboard.

By the time he was 14 he was at sea, and in the next few years sailed the world. His exploits in this period became known to many seafaring men, but he did not become a national figure until 1873. While serving on the Cunard liner *Russia*, he dived into the angry sea, with waves of horses' high, to try to save a seaman who had fallen from the rigging. The passengers on board were so impressed with his courage that they collected £100 for him and he later received the medal of the Liverpool Humane Society.

In January, 1875, Webb was promoted to captain, but a few months later he gave up his command to concentrate on swimming the Channel.

His first attempt ended in failure, but on August 24, clad in a striped silk trunk, he dived off Dover Pier on the start of his second attempt. By the light of a three-quarter moon he swam all night, using, for the most part, a steady breaststroke. As well as sweet tea and coffee, he took liberal tots of old ale, and occasional doses of brandy.

At five o'clock the following



A contemporary drawing of Captain Webb's arrival on the beach at Calais. Illustration by courtesy of Salop County Library.

morning land was sighted, but a strong wind was blowing and the tide was taking him off course. Waves dashed in his face and he could hardly see. He had been swimming for 16 hours and his strength was nearly spent.

Somewhat he struggled on. His face, white and haggard in the morning light, showed the strain in the effort. But by 8.45 he had barely half a mile to go. At 10.35 he was in only five feet of water. Five minutes later he was on his feet, but on the point of collapse. Immediately he was surrounded by friends, who helped him up the beach. He had travelled more than 40 miles and been in the sea for 21 hours 45 minutes—a journey medical experts said afterwards was almost unparallelled as an instance of human prowess and endurance.

Webb's subsequent adventures, and his hideous death eight years later when he tried to swim the Niagara Rapids, are well enough documented. Webb himself appears as a shadowy, elusive figure. Some years ago, however, I was lucky enough to talk to some-

body who knew him as well as anyone—his youngest sister, Margaret. She gave me a vivid picture of her brother, clearly a cultured, sensitive and warm-hearted man who loved his home and family, and adorned his little sister.

When I spoke to her Margaret must have been one of the few people left alive who remembered the Great Swim. "I was at boarding school when the news came in," she told me. "They made such fuss, but you would have thought it was no more than Matthew, who had swum the Channel. Little did they know that I couldn't swim a stroke."

Webb claimed a trail that has been followed by hundreds of swimmers from all over the world in the past 100 years. It is a measure of his achievement that in spite of great improvements in swimming techniques, training methods and our knowledge of the Channel, it was 36 years before his feat was equalled and 59 years before his time for the English Channel crossing was surpassed.

Mrs Audrey Scott, secretary of the Channel Swimming

Association, tells me that swimming the Channel today is as popular as it has ever been, though 152 men and 40 women have conquered it. This year the association is awarding special centenary silver salvers to the fastest man and woman to swim the Channel by August 20. Nobody has succeeded so far, but at least 36 more people are going to try.

Webb's most lasting achievement was in making the world realize that swimming was a healthy and satisfying exercise, and that it was important to be trained in the art of life-saving.

A contemporary account of Webb's swim has been reprinted this year by the Salop County Library, and there is a new book on Webb due out this month. I hope the boys, especially, will read them and, having done so, will agree with me that if Captain Webb is not perhaps in the same league as Captain Scott and Cook, he does deserve a modest place among England's heroes.

Tom Freeman



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

EUROPEAN COMMUNISTS

Anxieties about Portugal are only one facet of wider concern for the future of parliamentary democracy in Europe, particularly along the southern flank. Until a few years ago it was widely accepted that communism had little future in western Europe. Discredited by Stalin, by repression in eastern Europe and by economic failures in the face of increasingly defensive capitalism, it was thought to be primarily a symptom of poverty where it was not pure conspiracy, and the conspiratorial element appeared to be diminishing as the Soviet Union became more interested in political stability and western technology.

Electoral support for communist parties and alliances is still small. Even in Italy, the Communist Party managed to increase its share of the votes in parliamentary elections only from 19 per cent in 1946 to 27.2 per cent in 1972. In France the percentage dropped from 28.6 per cent in 1946 to 21.2 per cent in 1973, though admittedly it has risen slightly in comparison with 1958 or 1968. In Finland, Iceland, Luxembourg and Portugal the communist vote has ranged between 17 and 12 per cent. Elsewhere it is below 10 per cent. In West Germany and Britain it is negligible.

Nevertheless, the idea of communist politicians sharing power in democratic governments appears to be becoming more rather than less acceptable in some countries with relatively large communist parties, while in Portugal a communist leader with little popular support managed to gain ministerial office for a while, and a lot of political power. Communists have also been becoming more conspicuous in trade unions and other positions of influence.

The most immediate and obvious reason for this development is that communist parties themselves, encouraged by Moscow, have deliberately set out to present themselves as responsible partners in left-wing coalitions, playing down their revolutionary aims and playing up their claim to be accepted as legitimate representatives of "the working class" in countries where they win too few votes even for that, particularly

in northern Europe, they have also set out to gain influence in other ways, particularly through trade unions. Moscow has backed up these aims by emphasizing its desire for stability and mutual non-interference and its own claim to respectability as a partner in trade and political security.

This has been made easier by the fact that the Soviet empire is no longer quite as grimly horrible as it was, while the image of the United States is no longer quite so attractive as it was. Also a new generation has grown up which does not remember Stalin and is often ignorant of present-day realities. The attraction of communism has not been eroded by prosperity as easily as might have been expected. For every member of the proletariat who has moved up into the bourgeoisie there is a disadvantaged peasant, a homeless family, an alienated intellectual, or someone else seeking a base from which to attack conventional politics and the failures of industrial society. The membership of communist parties has often changed a great deal but their numbers have not in general diminished.

Just how much of a real threat does this pose? The answers are so different in each country that generalizations are difficult. Clearly there is practically no prospect of any communist party gaining an electoral majority anywhere. Nor is there much prospect of a party seizing power by force on its own or leading a genuine revolution. It is precisely this realization that has caused communist parties to seek other roads to power.

Their chances depend on the interaction of internal developments and the policies of Moscow. Internal crises on their own may benefit communists but are at least as likely to benefit right-wing forces. With Moscow's help the tide of events might be steered to the left. Thus, even allowing for the relative independence from Moscow of parties such as the Italian or the Spanish, a certain amount may depend on whether Moscow really accepts the status quo in Europe or whether it is going to push for an extension of its influence.

This in turn depends a good deal on whether failures in

western political life provide openings which increase the temptation to interfere. No government which justifies itself by revolutionary ideology can wholly and openly abandon its claim that history is on its side. Equally, no Russian state, ideological or not, could wholly abandon attempts to neutralize western Europe as a potential threat to its sphere of influence. There is less conflict between the state and the ideological interests of the Soviet Union than is sometimes supposed. Even if the Soviet leaders were determined revolutionaries they would not necessarily believe that the best tactics were to use the communist parties of western Europe to foment as much trouble as possible. They understand well enough the realities of the balance of power in Europe and the forces that would be ranged against them.

There is, therefore, little danger at present of overt bids for power in western Europe. The Soviet Union knows they would probably be counterproductive, difficult to control, and certain to damage or destroy the entire structure of détente with the United States and the west which brings a range of political and economic benefits. There is, however, a continuous Soviet quest for political influence in western Europe through communist and other channels with the aim of protecting Soviet interests, preventing the western alliance from becoming too strong and united and preparing positions that will enable the Soviet Union to influence future developments, whatever they may be.

Up to a point these are legitimate political aims but the west needs to be more conscious that they are being pursued, wary about the methods used, and very firm in making clear that if pursued without restraint they are bound to be incompatible with the sort of normal, peaceful and cooperative relations which the Soviet Union professes to desire in Europe.

Western politicians also need constant reminding that alliances with communists are dangerous because communists are bound by the nature of their beliefs to treat promises as tactical and not binding.

THE OUTLOOK FOR HOUSING

One probable result of the Government's controls on incomes will be an end to the timid recovery that has been seen in the private housing market. Fewer people will be able to buy, some will find it impossible to keep up payments they have recently taken on, and builders are likely to repent of the slight increase in output that they have committed themselves to in recent months. The present welcome flow of funds into the building societies can only be of limited value if there is no demand for it to give expression to. Thus the only two bright features in the entire field of housing—private construction and the societies' deposits—offer only the slightest cheer.

The two features that were supposed to give an encouraging note to the economic package—the limit upon council rent increases and the absence of any specific restraints upon construction on public housing—are respectively harmful and irrelevant. They may have been necessary to gain the acquiescence of the left in the measures, but they work against the urgent need to bring public spending under control, and in particular to restore a semblance of order to council housing accounts.

As recently as 1968 council rents covered three-quarters of running costs; today, they pay for substantially less than half, if rent rebates are taken into account. On the capital side, building and purchase (on borrowed money) cost many times what they used to, and old loans at low interest must be replaced by others at higher interest, so the burden of debt associated with housing is rising with startling speed. These facts in themselves, without any need for specific controls, are likely to prevent any increase in new building by councils, and may cause a decline even from today's pitifully low levels.

Public expenditure

From Mrs S. M. Liddall
Sir, In all the talk about cash ceilings and pay and dividend restraint I have not heard of rent. Any suggestion that there should be a ceiling on public service pension increases. Perhaps it is not generally known that such pensions are indexed on retirement, even at 60. Certainly there was very little comment in the press at the time this open-ended commitment was sanctioned by Parliament. MPs now have the opportunity to put a ceiling on this pension award, which is excessive by any standard. Yours faithfully,
S. M. LIDDALL,
41 Swaffield Road,
Sevenoaks, Kent.

Solicitors' loyalty

From Mr Richard Yorks, QC
Sir, May I from the other side of the profession join in the chorus against

your ill-informed suggestion that solicitors will sue anyone except a fellow solicitor?

I doubt if my experience is different from any other member of the Bar. No one is infallible, even her Majesty's Judges are occasionally corrected for their mistakes ("negligence" by the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords). Solicitors know they are no more and no less infallible.

Since almost my earliest days at the Bar I have on a rare but not insignificant number of occasions been asked by solicitors "have we been negligent in our conduct of this matter?" Indeed, the last occasion was only last week. If the answer is Yes they want to know three further things, not necessarily in this order:

1. shall we put our insurers on notice;
2. do we have to report this to the Law Society;
3. obviously we must tell the client to get separate legal advice (ie,

go to another firm of solicitors), do you want to make any recommendations? Sometimes I do, sometimes I do not or cannot.

No solicitor can be expected to sue a personal friend: he could not do a proper job if he tried. Therefore this can lead to difficulties especially in smaller communities where a handful of firms all know each other well. But the Law Society itself will always provide the names of firms willing and able to act. And distance is no more than a minor inconvenience in practice.

In no case of which I am aware has an action in negligence against a solicitor been pursued with less industry, application and vigour. In fact, if a distinction could be drawn it would more likely be the other way: perhaps as a vindication of professional honour.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
RICHARD YORKS,
Gray's Inn Chambers,
Gray's Inn, WC1,
July 2.

MPs' pay rises and the fight to control inflation

From Sir Martin Lindsay

Sir, Several of your correspondents who protested against an increase in MPs' pay did so on the grounds that they should not be insulated from the inflation for which they have in large part been responsible.

I have long believed that MP's pay is too low, and when in the House we were pulled in 1961, I gave my opinion that it should then have been £5,000. Nor do I now seek to make a party point.

Nevertheless one is forced to notice that there was rough justice in yesterday's announcement. For most of those who shouted "Disgraceful" at the passing of the award have a direct responsibility for the current level of inflation. They were among those who, in order to embarrass Mr Heath's government, encouraged many strikes and pay demands, when he sought to control inflation, and they did nothing to persuade this government to take earlier action.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN LINDSAY,
London, W2,
July 17.

From Mrs Thekla Kelly

Sir, As the wife of a civil-servant I am angered by the unqualified suggestion that MPs' salaries should be linked to a scale in the Civil Service. Civil servants are specifically instructed to devote their full time to their duties and we have seen from recent cases how careful they have to be in this respect.

Whereas, as we all know, MPs need not toe the line of duty so rigidly, and quite a number have full-time incomes from other quarters. Can we honestly say that at least some of this income is not derived from having the charismatic letters MP after their names?

The answer is clear and simple: to insist that MPs declare their actual earnings and any who are obviously by virtue of devoting their whole time to their work, suffering deprivation, can then have their salaries adjusted. If civil-service equivalence is what they desire I would suggest the scale of Assistant Secretary, which is near to that suggested by Lord Bore.

The result of my suggestion would be that the total bill would be less, the rises would go to those devoted to their calling (and true to the promises made on the hustings) and the consequences far more equitable—justice not only done, but seen.

Yours faithfully,
THEKLA KELLY,
1 Hackwood Park,
Hexham, Northumberland,
July 17.

From the Bishop of Southwark

Sir, The Times today (July 17) mentions two suggested pay awards that are of interest to your readers, especially those who like myself live in London.

It is suggested that Members of Parliament should receive a salary of £5,750. I have thirty constituents, in full or part, in my diocese and during the past sixteen years I have had the pleasure of knowing personally many of the Members irrespective of viewpoints. Few of us have more than a spacious and comfortable home, and we all pray for the day when there may be more not less operators at the International Exchange and more lines available for STD overseas calls instead of the engaged signal.

Yours faithfully,
PRITCHARD,
27 Baker Street, W1,
July 14.

From Dr J. B. C. Grundy

Sir, The Post Office plans for an 81p stamp are surely disastrous, if only because letter-writing is one of the few remaining bastions of literacy. It is almost comforting to think that telephone charges are to rise as well.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. C. GRUNDY,
Llyn Du,
Llanfair, Powys,
July 11.

A few years ago in many rural areas (of which I write) the local postman still pedalled his bike, with sack on back, from one wall-box to the next—and the Victorians had seen to it that there were plenty of them. Today he makes a not much longer and a spacious and glossy—but usually empty—red van, often waiting 10 or 15 minutes for his haul of half-a-dozen letters.

Several economies seem possible. The most obvious is that the rural postman should bring and collect mail upon the same round: the inevitable few hours' delay in delivery would be acceptable if it halved its cost.

A second expedient would be the suppression of wayside boxes yielding less than a score of letters per collection, a small privatisation in the age of motor cars for all.

Far more helpful to the reduction of costs would be the replacement of the gleaming red van by the two-wheel runder or by a motor-bike. No doubt deplorable to the postmen, but this revision could scarcely fail to lower the cost of stamps. It might even result in a revival of literacy—and bicycling.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. C. GRUNDY,
Llyn Du,
Llanfair, Powys,
July 11.

Squatters and the law

From Mr John Butcher

Sir, Twice this week you published letters complaining of the police not enforcing the law. One dealt with the obstruction caused by pickets and the other related to squatters. The common factor is political acceptability. Pickets are supported by the trade unions which now control the Labour Government. Squatters have the sympathy of many Socialists and Communists who do not share the same respect for the individual's rights and property as do Conservatives, Liberals and the courts.

This week's report by Sir John Hill, the Chief Inspector of Constabulary, records the enormous difficulty which the police have in dealing with law enforcement. Their difficulties are compounded by these growing groups of political delinquents. But the police would be helped if the Home Secretary were to make it abundantly clear that the Government will support them in dealing with pickets and squatters. To have any credence the Home Secretary ought to be able to show that he has unanimous Cabinet approval for his stand. It would also be helpful if the public could rely on non-Cabinet ministers and Government backbench MPs lending their support.

plea. If our representatives at Westminster are to be of the best calibre we must spare them financial embarrassment.

2. It is suggested that the director of the Greater London Council should have an increase of £4,000, bringing his salary to nearly £22,000. I make no personal criticism of Mr James Swaffield, for whom I have considerable respect. My criticism is of those who made the proposal. To suggest an increase of £4,000 at this particular time is political and moral lunacy! How can we expect the miners, the nurses, the Members of Parliament and the teachers to accept such a proposal? The policy of the White Paper if people employed by local authorities receive awards of this nature?

Many of us are doing what we can to encourage people in all walks of life to accept sacrifices and not to press for a higher standard of living. It is disheartening, to say the least, to learn of a proposal which expects the rate-payers to give such a large sum to a man who is already infinitely better off than the vast majority of his fellow citizens. As a Londoner I protest, and I hope others will do the same. Yours sincerely,
MIGRATORY SOUTHWARD,
Bishop's House,
38 Tooting Road,
Streatham, SW16,
July 17.

From Colonel C. F. H. Gough

Sir, Nearly a year ago, you kindly published a letter of mine drawing attention to the plight of a small and undividing group of ex-MPs, who, because they retired or lost their seats in 1964, were arbitrarily excluded from the MPs' pension scheme, which was inaugurated as from that year, pari passu with substantial increases in MPs' pay and emoluments.

Up to a short time ago, this injustice was not even considered by the Boyle committee on the grounds that it was "not within its terms of reference". It is now understood that at long last and thanks to the unflinching support of quite a number of existing MPs this anomaly is being considered and a report may be expected by the end of the year.

As one of that small group, I would like, with respect, to suggest to those MPs who are reportedly clamouring for large increases that they would set a much-needed example and earn widespread respect if they first sought to put right the real and in some cases desperate hardship of a few of their predecessors, before pressing their own claims.

Yours sincerely,
FREDERICK GOUGH,
Lodsworth,
near Petworth,
Sussex,
July 17.

From Dr Roland Graham

Sir, Acceleration must be measured in units involving time twice. A freely falling body accelerates at 32 feet per second per second (ft/sec²), a train may accelerate at 1 mph per second.

Likewise, pay and price increases should be measured in similar units. The £6 per week limit is really £6 per week per year, or 50p per week per month. This is what the new pay policy should allow. Thus MPs, if they wait 31 years from their previous increase, would be allowed £21 per week, or £1,095 per year—

only a small reduction from the government's proposal.

Anyone else who has waited 15 months from their previous increase should be allowed £7.50 per week, and those who have waited 2 years, £12 per week; similarly for other periods, provided everyone waits at least 12 months. Yours sincerely,
ROLAND GRAHAM,
The Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics,
The University of Liverpool,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool,
July 17.

From Mr S. Graham Thompson

Sir, In view of the MPs' obvious dissatisfaction with their recent pay award, is it too much to hope that they might now go on strike in support of their claim? Yours faithfully,
S. GRAHAM THOMPSON,
Leverington Hall,
Cambridge,
Cambridgeshire.

From Mr J. B. Birkett

Sir, What pray, is the logic in paying both a supplement to London MPs and an allowance to non-London MPs? Yours faithfully,
JOHN H. BIRKETT,
33 Roseland Avenue,
Hoddeston,
Hertfordshire.

From Mr Andrew Nash

Sir, Now that Mr Arthur Scargill has announced that he will recommend to trade unionists to follow the "glowing example" set by MPs, we can now expect 31 years free of pay claims by the miners. Yours faithfully,
ANDREW NASH,
Woodside,
18 Hacketts Lane,
Pyrford, Woking, Surrey.

From Mr J. E. R. Wauchoppe

Sir, Is it a day-dream or was it really announced yesterday that the first body to drive a coach and horses through the Government's brand new pay policy is the Government itself by recommending an increase in MPs' pay of £24 per week, exactly four times the £6 limit?

It is difficult to imagine any other single action which for sheer breath-taking impudence and stupidity could more effectively antagonize the country and ensure the failure of the recent painfully agreed policy. What an example to set!

Can we be assured that the policy will now be made statutory in order to avoid any further breaches? Yours faithfully,
J. E. R. WAUCHOPE,
The Old Rectory,
Ripe,
near Lewes, Sussex.

From Mr Christopher Meakin

Sir, May we take it that Mr Eric Varley also intends to dismiss the Prime Minister if and when, as seems possible, he awards more than £6.00 a week to Members of Parliament? Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MEAKIN,
Director, Home Affairs,
Association of British Chambers of Commerce,
75 Cannon Street, EC4.

We will have to continue our efforts for many years to come shall do so. There is, however, one problem which we have not faced. The removal of dead elms which are now becoming a melancholy feature of the landscape. This has now become a national problem, for beyond the resources of the existing firms of tree fellers, and seems to call for intervention by the Ministry of Agriculture. At a time of unemployment it should not be difficult to raise, train, and equip a small corps to fell the trees, and remove what will otherwise be for many a long year a grim reminder of a beauty which has perished.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD CURTIS, Chairman of the Essex Countryside Committee, Hauxley, Great Sampford, Saffron Walden, Essex.

From Miss Sarah Hollis

Sir, Last December I left Westminster School after two and a half years. I was, therefore, one of the girls to whom Mrs Cadbury referred in her letter published on July 17. While at Westminster I studied for science "A" levels and then gained admission to Girton to read medicine. It may be that Westminster is fortunate enough to have masters, all of whom come within the exceptions of Mrs Cadbury's third paragraph. At all events, I know that the experience of being taught by masters and with boys on equal terms has given me a greater understanding of people and their problems as well as training my intellect.

In my last year I was Head of House, Task Force and House Monitor and I and all the other girls, took a full part in school activities. It is true that we did not row or play soccer, but we joined in the other sports (sports) and girls have represented the school in tennis and fencing.

Although we were in no sense treated as "a privileged minority", I think we all regarded it as a privilege to be at Westminster. I hope that many other girls may be given similar opportunities. Yours truly,
SARAH HOLLIS,
13 Rippledale Grove, N1,
July 13.

From Dr T. E. Warner

Sir, I consider your correspondent, Mrs L. J. Cadbury, to be a little premature in her criticisms. For a start, in Wycliffe College where I have been an assistant master, I can remember two girls being prefects (and excellent prefects too), one the President of the Literary and Debating Society, another the Sergeant-at-Arms in the same, a girl in the swimming team, and several girls in positions of leadership in many aspects of the school life. Girls frequently make the prayers with great acceptance at the school service on Sundays; girls take a leading part in the venture scout movement etc.

However, Mrs Cadbury's complaint that we are not qualified to reach girls assumes that we are not capable of learning from experience. Are we public school masters as bad as all that? Yours etc.,
T. E. WARNER,
Wycliffe College,
Stonehouse,
Glos.,
July 17.

Cost of replacing the elm

From Mrs Robin Lewis

Sir, Dutch elm disease—"What would it cost to promote a massive replanting of broad-leaved trees of some more resilient species...?" asks Mrs. Jacynth Hope-Simpson (July 14).

An estimate given by Somerset County Planning Department indicates that Somerset is now the worst affected county, having lost, or being about to lose, a total of one million elm trees: this is a county where the elm tree is so prominent a feature of the countryside. Some areas are now either treeless or marred by skeleton timber: an ugly reminder that this is the worst outbreak of Dutch elm disease of all time. The recent hot, dry spell has highlighted further victims.

Planting 5,000 trees a year, it would take 200 years to replace half the equivalent of the original field elms in this county, only one of those so affected. This is a situation where individual generosity, however welcome, could be but a drop in the ocean. A purposeful injection of public funds is required, such as was forthcoming after the floods of 1968 in the West Country.

Although temporarily in dire financial straits, can this generation afford NOT to ensure a landscape worthy of future generations? Let the Government so order its priorities NOW that help will be given to counties needing to repair massive landscape damage as a result of the ravages of Dutch elm disease. No planting season should be allowed and all growers should be alerted to increase their stock, knowing that there would be a market over a period of years. Yours truly,

ROBIN LEWIS, Hon Secretary, Somerset Council, Council for the Protection of Rural England, Fullbrook, Charlton Mackrell, Somerset, Somerset.

From Mr G. C. S. Curtis

Sir, Many people must share Mrs Hope-Simpson's anxiety (July 14) for the future of the English landscape. In Essex alone at the end of 1974 it was reckoned that 300,000 elms were dead or dying of the disease; and this in a countryside which had lost many of its hedgerow trees to meet the demand of modern agriculture for enlarged units of cultivation. So far from staying its hand the pestilence is, if anything, accelerating and has now spread to the low-lying north-west Essex, an area hitherto immune.

But since 1971 we in Essex, county council, district and parish councils, the landowners (CLAs), farmers (NFU), farmworkers (NAAAW) and the amenity societies (represented by the Essex branch of the Council for the Protection of Rural England), have waged a joint and continuing campaign for the replanting of trees. One quarter of a million trees have been planted to date.

The county council has its own team which have been responsible for about 30,000 trees, and its experts have advised on planting on private land. The county council pays a grant which varies from 25 per cent to 75 per cent of the cost in accordance with an assessment of the probable value of the trees and the scale of the work. The county council has an annual allowance of £40,000 for this purpose. Eventually the cost is shared between ratepayer and taxpayer by grants from the Countryside Commission to the county council.

We will have to continue our efforts for many years to come shall do so. There is, however, one problem which we have not faced. The removal of dead elms which are now becoming a melancholy feature of the landscape. This has now become a national problem, for beyond the resources of the existing firms of tree fellers, and seems to call for intervention by the Ministry of Agriculture. At a time of unemployment it should not be difficult to raise, train, and equip a small corps to fell the trees, and remove what will otherwise be for many a long year a grim reminder of a beauty which has perished.

Yours sincerely,
GERALD CURTIS, Chairman of the Essex Countryside Committee, Hauxley, Great Sampford, Saffron Walden, Essex.

Best-seller lists

From Mr Clive Bingley

Sir, I understand from my librarian that Mr George Mikes, who has the appalling temerity to declare (July 16) that Widen should not be classed as a book, is the author of something entitled *How to be an Alien*.

Very appropriate, Sir! Yours faithfully,
CLIVE BINGLEY,
Clive Bingley Ltd, Publishers,
16 Pembroke Road, W11.

Left-handed

From Mr A. V. B. Broke

Sir, Mr Marshall (July 17) should not be puzzled by the abundance of left-handed golfers in Australia. To play back to front is nothing to one who is already playing upside down. Yours faithfully,
ADAM BROKE,
21 Hazlewell Road, SW15.

From Lt-Col B. J. G. Madden

Sir, The answer to Brigadier Allen's question in July 12's Times is, I think, "not quite all violinists". Some years ago the BBC televised a chamber orchestra which included a left-handed violinist. What surprised me from this was that he was sitting in the middle of the row and not at one end where I would have thought he would have been less of a hazard to his neighbours.

It would be interesting to know if he is still around or his colleagues found the strain of keeping an eye on his bow and the Conductor simultaneously too much for them. Yours faithfully,
B. J. G. MADDEN,
Roxingdon,
Hertfordshire.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

مكزامن التحويل

Personal
investment
and finance,
pages 16 and 17

Keyser Ullmann makes £61m loss after property loan provisions

By Christopher Wilkin

The full extent of Keyser Ullmann's exposure to loss in the property market emerged yesterday when the secondary bank formerly headed by Mr Edward du Cann revealed it was making a £64m provision against bad debts.

The scale of the provisions for the year to the end of March, which follow a similar item of £30.6m for the previous year, was considerably greater than even the worst City expectations.

Its effect is to turn an operating profit of £4.8m into a pre-tax loss of £59.2m, which, after tax, rises to a net loss of £60.9m. The year before Keyser's pre-tax loss had been £12.8m, but the bank was able to show a net profit of £22.3m because of an extraordinary profit of £28.2m which arose on the sale of Central & District Properties.

Even the £64m of provisions understates the full extent of the troubles that Keyser has encountered, primarily as a result of property lending activities. These accounts for around 80 per cent of its total loan portfolio and possibly over 95 per cent of the provisions.

The £64m is comprised of £51m for bad and doubtful debts and a further £13m, which represents the potential loss arising from financing costs incurred when the income from securities held against loans is insufficient to meet the interest cost of deposits taken to finance those loans.

However, Keyser has put a further £15.5m into a suspense account to meet the cost of interest payments which have fallen due but have not been paid. This item has been struck before arriving at the operating profit.

The fundamental result of these write downs has been to reduce Keyser's net assets from £104m to £42.5m, while its advances have shrunk from £254m to £176m.

World output of steel falls 10pc in first half

By Peter Hill

Industrial Correspondent

World steel production has fallen sharply in the first half of this year. Output was down by over 10 per cent on the corresponding period of 1974 and there is little prospect of any substantial improvement in demand until at least the spring of 1976.

The latest production figures issued by the International Iron and Steel Institute—whose members account for about 98 per cent of world output outside Russia and Communist block countries—further underline the steepest and most rapid fall in demand since before the Second World War.

Production in the first six months of this year was 10.1 per cent less than a year earlier with production down to 218,955,000 tonnes from 243,524,000 tonnes in the same period last year.

Last month production by IISI members fell by 14.5 per cent on levels achieved a year earlier, with output totalling 34,040,000 tonnes compared with 39,827,000 tonnes in June last year.

All the indications are that the situation will worsen still further, although the size of further falls will vary from country to country.

The British steel industry, with the British Steel Corporation the dominant force, can see little hope of demand improving until well into next year.

Stocks held by merchants and consumers are at unprecedented levels and there has been little sign of any significant destocking taking place.

The BSC's losses are running at a rate of more than £4m a week, and although it is seeking to make wide-ranging economies so as to minimize the extent of the looming deficit this year, corporation executives are not happy with the indifferent result achieved so far—particularly on the employment front.

According to the IISI, United States steel production in the first half of this year was 14.4 per cent down on the corresponding period of last year at 57,814,000 tonnes, while Japanese production over the same period was 11.4 per cent lower at 51,936,000 tonnes.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Output among members of the EEC over the first six months amounted to 68,030,000 tonnes, representing a fall of 13.2 per cent on the corresponding period of last year.

Citibank lifts its prime lending rate to 7½ pc

From Frank Vogl

Washington, July 18

First National City Bank of New York today increased its prime lending rate to 7½ per cent from 7¼ per cent. The bank has now raised its rate three times in three weeks, but other major American banks have been slow to follow the Citibank's lead.

The bank of America, which had held its prime rate at 7 per cent for many weeks, today increased it to 7½ per cent.

Such leading banks as the Chase Manhattan, Irving Trust and First City are maintaining a 7½ per cent prime, while many other big banks are still at 7 per cent.

Next week is likely to see most banks move to 7½ per cent, while a small number may join the Citibank at 7½ per cent.

But a modest easing of Federal Reserve policies could well see the Citibank back to 7¼ per cent before too long.

The significant upward movement of interest rates in the last few weeks is a direct result of tighter Federal Reserve policies which have been prompted by the Fed's growing anxiety at the rate at which the money supply has been expanding.

The Fed's tighter policies have resulted in a significant increase in money market rates, with federal funds now around 6½ per cent, having reached 6 per cent at one point yesterday and with 90-day bills quoted around the same level.

The higher prime rates came at a time when loan demand continues to remain extremely sluggish. New York Fed data show that loan demand at the 12 major New York banks in the week ending on Wednesday fell by \$217m (about £100m) after declining by \$197m in the previous week.

The continued sluggishness of loan demand is leading many government economists to make downward revisions to their economic forecasts for the remainder of the year.

There appears to be no doubt among these economists that coming months will see a return to real economic growth, but they are admitting that the upswing may be even slower than they had expected a few months ago.

Administration leaders had forecast only a couple of months ago that new housing starts would reach an annual rate of 1.8 million units by the end of the year.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Deposit basis rose at an annual rate of 10.3 per cent in the three months to July 9.

But Mrs Carla Hills, the Secretary of Housing, told the joint economic committee of Congress today that new forecasts suggested the rate might be just 1.5 million by the end of 1975 and 1.6 million by the end of the first quarter of 1976.

Leyland sells loss-making Authi to Fiat and names successor to resigning Innocenti chief

By Clifford Webb

After more than a year of holding the scene manoeuvring, British Leyland has at last sold its Spanish subsidiary, Authi. An announcement within the next few days is expected to name Seat, the Spanish affiliate of Fiat, as the new owner.

The purchase price will be much less than the £26.7m offered by General Motors of America in May, 1974. This deal fell through when GM refused to accept rigid government conditions designed to limit sales in the domestic market, while insisting on a firm commitment to future investment plans.

GM only withdrew its offer in February. Since then, British Leyland has stopped production and dismissed the bulk of the 4,500 labour force, at the Pamplona assembly plant and the San Sebastian engine works. By agreement with the Government

the dismissed workers are receiving compensation equivalent to seven months' pay.

A skeleton force has been retained to maintain the plants and produce a limited number of spare parts.

Authi has been a consistent loss-maker, but British Leyland was prepared to carry it because of the enormous potential in Spain, Europe's fastest growing car market. However, a combination of the corporation's acute cash problems and the collapse of world car markets forced its hand.

In May, BL announced that it had made a £29.3m provision in its first half accounts to cover the closure of Authi, so whatever it can now recoup will be cash in hand.

A second BL overseas subsidiary has run into trouble. Yesterday Dr Piero Giovanni Bella, managing director of

British Leyland headquarters in London said Mr Percy Plant would assume the functions of president and managing director of Innocenti. It reaffirmed BL's "unequivocal interest" in its Italian associate but refused to amplify the reasons for Dr Bella's resignation.

Mr Plant, a former financial controller of BL, was sent to Milan about a month ago. Before that, he was managing director of British Leyland Authi and still retains responsibility for it.

British Leyland bought Innocenti in 1972 for £3m and installed Mr Geoffrey Robinson as managing director. He carried out a major reconstruction of the company and its product lines which was so successful that 18 months ago he was called to do a similar reorganization at Jaguar, Coventry.

possible increase in Opec import volume of 30 to 35 per cent after a gain of nearly 40 per cent last year.

The Treasury said data for the first four months of this year showed that Opec is placing about 10 to 11 per cent of its surplus funds in the United States (about \$2,000m for this period) against about 19 per cent in 1974 when that total volume was \$11,000m.

About 36 per cent of the surplus appears to be going into Eurocurrency markets compared to 38 per cent in 1974.

An increased percentage of the Opec surplus has gone so far this year to developing countries, international financial institutions and to development banks outside of the Eurocurrency and North American areas, the Treasury said.

Most Opec investment in the United States last year was in the form of short-term deposits, but the Treasury said that this had now changed, and Opec countries were investing more in longer maturity portfolio investments in Treasury and government bonds, longer-term bank time deposits and corporate securities.

Maturities have been lengthening for regular United States bank deposits held by Opec to three, six, and nine months.

American Express to buy RIB consortium

By Our Banking Correspondent

Rothschild International Bank, the consortium bank in which N. M. Rothschild holds a 23½ per cent interest, is being acquired by American Express in a £100m cash transaction.

The purchase price is not being revealed, but is believed to be around the value of RIB's share capital and reserves. At the end of last year these totalled £11.2m.

The deal makes the first breakup of a major consortium bank, and comes at a time when many such banks have been seeking a new direction.

One of the reasons for the crisis in the Eurocurrency markets which followed the collapse of Herstatt Bank last summer.

RIB, formed in 1967, saw its 1974 profits fall from £2.32m to £1.57m, while its assets rose from £348m to £384m.

The bank was originally formed to specialize in medium-term Eurocurrency lending and, in the case of some of the shareholder banks, to provide a foothold in the growing London-based Eurocurrency business.

More recently, however, several of the 11 shareholders have felt their interests increasingly diverging from those of the bank. In some instances this has been because the shareholders have been more strongly represented in London on their own account.

This has been the case, for example, with the Industrial Bank of Japan, while Banque Lambert and Pierson, Holding and Pierson have been taken over by bigger banks (respectively Banque de Bruxelles and Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank (Amrb)) with substantial existing Eurocurrency business.

RIB has increasingly been concentrating on its merchant banking rather than commercial banking operations and has felt



Mr Stenor: To stay as managing director

restricted by its original brief to concentrate purely on the medium-term markets.

But the prospect of its expansion into such areas as corporate finance and Eurobonds also threatened to bring it further into conflict with the interests of some of its shareholders, notably N. M. Rothschild itself, which already has strong merchant banking operations.

As far as American Express is concerned RIB fits nicely into the context of its aspirations to establish a major merchant banking presence in London.

Through American Express International Banking Corp, the company presently operates a commercial banking business worldwide with capital of £125m (about £57m) and assets in excess of £2,000m.

Thomas Stenor, RIB's managing director, is to become managing director of the enlarged bank.

Opec funds abroad hit by drop in oil demand

From Our United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, July 18

Member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are likely to have substantially lower current account payments surplus this year than in 1974.

The United States Treasury now estimates that the surplus of this year will be \$3,200m, against an estimated \$9,000m last year, while economists at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co estimate that the surplus may be below \$4,000m.

In a report today the Morgan experts estimate Opec's second quarter surplus at about \$8,500m against an estimated \$9,000m in the first quarter. Morgan expects Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia and Libya to end the year with deficits.

These countries saw declines in their foreign exchange reserves in the first five months of this year totalling \$3,200m.

But International Monetary Fund figures show that Opec as a whole increased its foreign exchange reserves by \$9,500m in the January-to-May period.

A new United States Treasury report states that the expected fall in the Opec surplus this year will primarily reflect decreased demand resulting from world recession and a

possible increase in Opec import volume of 30 to 35 per cent after a gain of nearly 40 per cent last year.

The Treasury said data for the first four months of this year showed that Opec is placing about 10 to 11 per cent of its surplus funds in the United States (about \$2,000m for this period) against about 19 per cent in 1974 when that total volume was \$11,000m.

About 36 per cent of the surplus appears to be going into Eurocurrency markets compared to 38 per cent in 1974.

An increased percentage of the Opec surplus has gone so far this year to developing countries, international financial institutions and to development banks outside of the Eurocurrency and North American areas, the Treasury said.

Most Opec investment in the United States last year was in the form of short-term deposits, but the Treasury said that this had now changed, and Opec countries were investing more in longer maturity portfolio investments in Treasury and government bonds, longer-term bank time deposits and corporate securities.

Maturities have been lengthening for regular United States bank deposits held by Opec to three, six, and nine months.

Coking plants face closure

By Ronald Kershaw

Two South Yorkshire coking plants employing 650 men are threatened with closure unless the Department of Energy permits the owners, National Carbonylising Company, to raise prices on domestic coke.

Mr Dennis Stroud, the chief executive, said yesterday that the company had applied to increase the selling price of domestic coke by £5.25 a ton.

The current price is £22.85 a ton.

An appeal against price restrictions imposed by the Department of Energy would be lodged within the next few days, Mr Stroud said. If unsuccessful, closure of the Barnsley and Rotherham plants would have to be considered. He stressed that all other activities of the group, including four Rexco plants, remained healthy and profitable.

Haw Par executives quit to ease Singapore 'impasse'

The chairman, managing director and deputy managing director of Haw Par Brothers International all announced last night that they had resigned.

This was the latest development in the controversy over the Eastern saga involving Haw Par, Pemas, part of the state-controlled Malaysian National Corporation, and London Tin.

A joint statement by Mr D. E. Ogilvie Watson and Mr I. K. Gambrell, the outgoing non-executive chairman also associated himself—said that in view of the evident withdrawal of confidence on the part of the Singapore authorities, the board of Haw Par presently constituted has been unable to take such actions as it considers necessary for the future of the company and the protection of its existing interests.

"As the two directors principally responsible for negotiating the agreement with Pemas at the close of contracts for robustas coffee for this month had risen £150.50 on the previous day to £675 a metric ton and futures were £146.75 up to £667 a tonne. Both figures were all-time highs.

Futures attracted widespread dealer and commission house buying, shortcovering and stop loss orders. The fact that there are no daily limits on coffee futures allowed the advance to gather pace during the afternoon.

Although the Brazilian Coffee Institute is making a survey to assess the effects of the frost, the coffee-growing areas of Brazil are so vast that it may be some fortnight before the result is known.

VAT cut in old rentals may hit colour TV sales

By Derek Harris

Lower value-added tax rates after August 1 for television rental contracts made before April 16 could be another blow to colour television sales.

This warning came last night from the Radio and Television Retailers' Association in the wake of the Government's Finance Bill, which cuts pre-April rental agreement back to an 8 per cent VAT rate from the 25 per cent imposed in the Budget.

The RTRA, in line with the rest of the industry, welcomed the switch to low-income and elderly people had been among those most affected by the VAT rise—but feared that an imminent replacement market in rented colour sets would be postponed.

It has been estimated that a 25 per cent rate increases the average rent for monochrome by 8p a week and for colour by 20p to 25p a week.

Equities and gilt-edged have listless session

Government bonds ended the week on a soft note, after being firm for several days. The unprecedented rapidity with which the Government Broker sold the latest gilt issue, Treasury 13½ per cent 1997, appeared to have exhausted the gilt market yesterday.

Prices tended to drift lower, although very unaged gilt stocks tended to recover fully by the close.

The Government Broker has been notably successful in selling stock recently, helped by the mounting signs that inflation may at last be slowing down, and by hopes that the £6 maximum pay rise may receive widespread acceptance.

With gilts stealing most of the limelight, the equity market was left at a very low ebb. Trading was light on all five days and limited in the main to short-term speculation.

In addition to losing money to fixed-interest stocks, an extra burden for equities is the amount of institutional funds being tied up by rights issues.

In FT index terms the Account has made a bad start. In the first week it went below the 300 mark and lost 14.7 points. In the previous account there had been an advance of 18 points.

Investor's week, page 17

Periodicals facing 'difficult year'

Magazines and other periodicals will have "an extremely difficult year" during 1975, mainly because of cash flow problems and the reluctance of advertisers to authorize advertising agencies to make other than short-term bookings. This warning comes in the annual report of the Periodicals Publishers Association, out yesterday.

Lord Burnetson, president of the association, told the London annual meeting that the past year had been difficult and challenging, as a result of huge cost inflation, chronic labour troubles, political uncertainty, economic gloom and general disenchantment.

Efforts to make contact between companies and schools in order to encourage the flow of scientists and engineers into industry are being intensified by the Confederation of British Industry. Mr Campbell Adamson, director-general, said yesterday at the launching of a government campaign—Project: Engineers and Technologists for Tomorrow.

Chile devalued the escudo yesterday for the fourteenth time in its history, in keeping with the government's policy of holding the currency on a realistic level with the United States dollar. The rate for exports and imports went from 5300 to 5,500 escudos to the dollar.

Unemployment in France rose 5.1 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis to 877,500 in June from 834,900 at the end of May, according to the Labour Ministry.

Swiss investigators have concluded that the Lugano branch of Lloyds Bank International lost 222.2m Swiss francs (more than £38m) in foreign exchange operations last year. The Lugano bank's foreign exchange dealer, Signor Marc Cordero, and Signor Egidio Mombelli, the manager, have been in custody since September on charges of criminal mismanagement and violation of banking regulations.

Brussels, July 18.—Hongkong and the EEC are understood to have reached agreement today on a new three-year textile agreement which will restrict the colony's exports to the Community but allow guaranteed access for specific quantities.—Reuter.

Ceylon tea row brewing

British companies concerned with tea plantations in Sri Lanka are understood to be preparing to fight for higher compensation rates. The companies, which include Lomha, Crosby House Group and Clairance, are expecting rates similar to those offered to other recently nationalized interests in Sri Lanka—£47 per acre in the case of Brooke Bond Liebig. They estimate the cost of development of tea plantations in the country at £1,000 per acre, and say £47 is vastly below what they would be prepared to accept. Furthermore, the companies are reluctant to accept compensation in Sri Lanka rupees, especially as these would have to be reinvested in the same country.

A proposed visit to Sri Lanka by Mr Geoffrey de Gisierville, president of the Ceylon Association, to discuss compensation on behalf of the United Kingdom companies, which was to have begun this weekend, has been postponed at the request of the government there.

Further, although the size of further falls will vary from country to country, the British steel industry, with the British Steel Corporation the dominant force, can see little hope of demand improving until well into next year.

Stocks held by merchants and consumers are at unprecedented levels and there has been little sign of any significant destocking taking place.

John Drummond

It was with this background that Annette Carrar came a year ago to establish a new London service providing advice to companies on the use of the foreign exchange market. Her success may be measured not only from the fact that her original 15 clients have become

The new Bank of America job—undertaken, she says, principally because she wanted a change to the West Coast—involved the application of the same expertise to outside situations; but Bank of America's decision to send her to open for them in London a new advice service simultaneously being started in other leading financial centres has left her with a much more specific con-

A lot of the information comes from the newspapers and magazines; but a lot, too, comes by word of mouth, from the dealers, from other people in the London market and from her counterparts throughout the world.

In the middle of all this it is quite possible that a crisis will suddenly erupt which requires her to ring up all her clients with instantaneous advice on how they should react. That, within a schedule that begins at 7.30 am in winter (when the continental exchanges open) is the kind of excitement upon which Annette Carrar thrives. "The people are the same", she says, "but, that apart, there's no consistency to my job

index-linked **SAYE** As You-Earn has been extremely popular. In the first week of the scheme the Department of National Savings has received as many completed proposal forms as in the first month of conventional **SAYE** As You-Earn in October, 1969.

Up to July 10 the number of forms received was 63,000. In October, 1969, the number of forms in the whole month was 63,000. Moreover, a large take-up continues with the department estimating the total inflow at about six or seven thousand.

The level of public demand for index-linked **SAYE** is unprecedented in the national savings movement. The Department of National Savings has been obliged to recruit staff at its Durham administrative centre to handle the inflow of forms.

The strength of public demand for the latest issue is becoming more remarkable by the absence of a major advertising campaign. It was obvious some weeks before July 2, when it became possible to subscribe to the issue, that the likely take-up would stretch the administrative capability of the national savings movement and an official estimate of the second issue, although this contrast is somewhat misleading because it was sold via the trustee savings banks and the holding issue is unusual whereas the present issue is normal.

The average monthly contribution to the scheme would seem to be just under £14, according to the department. On this basis the annual investment already committed to the issue amounts to nearly £20m.

Although this is a fairly small sum it is unreliable as guide to the eventual scaled investment. The total number of conventional **SAYE** contracts sold out at the Department of National Savings is at present about 300,000. The popularity of the new issue so far would suggest that the total number of index-linked schemes could be three or four times as large.

However, this would seem to leave the total annual investment at well under £500m. Traditional savings media are unlikely to find this diversification funds more than a nuisance, although the recent increase in building society receipts and unit trust sales being partially attributed to index-linked savings schemes.

11

Henderson Inc Assets	9.6	-46.1	Abney Income	22.2
National Domestic	9.5	-21.1	Abbey Income	22.4
Dispossession Prog P	8.8	-35.9	Anchor Income	21.6
Discretionary	8.3	-30.4	Brands Income	20.5
Key Private	8.0	-37.8	Arncliffe Income F	20.4
Archway Capital F	7.9	-36.9	GT Income	20.4
Stewart Group Pro	7.3	-38.7	S & P Scot yields	20.4
Emblem Fund F	5.0	-46.1	of Funds Inc P	19.9
Nat Invrs Secd	4.6	-33.3	Morgan Gren Inc	18.9
Discretionary	3.6	-45.0	Franklington Inc	18.9
Target Equity	3.5	-42.0	Mutual High Yield	18.3
Slater Brit Gen	2.9	-42.0	Crestant High Dis	18.3
Nat Commercial	0.9	-33.9	High Income Prior	18.3
Shamrock	0.9	-32.9	Trident Income	18.1
Oceanic General	0.6	-51.1	Tyndall Income	18.1
Amster	0.6	-42.5	M & G Extra Yield	17.5
Clifford	0.7	-45.7	Clyde High Income	17.4
Equity Fund	0.4	-43.3	of Funds Inc P	17.4
Ionian Growth F	1.9	-48.3	Allied Equity Inc	15.9
Nat Investors	2.3	-44.2	Hambro Income	14.5
Discretionary Leads	2.3	-44.2	M & P Ebor High Rt	14.5
Family Fund	4.5	-30.0	Seabag Income	14.5
Great Winch M	4.5	-33.8	Allied High Income	14.4
Oceanic Growth	5.2	-58.0	Lawson High Yield	12.8
Nat Inc/Growth	10.2	-35.0	New Court Income	12.8
Private Port	11.4	-49.9	Garmore High Inc	12.0
Cos Growth	15.1	-65.0	Slater Walk High Inc	11.5
Port Growth Gth	15.1	-65.0	Slater High Income	11.5
Portfolio Gwth	21.4	-55.0	Henderson High Inc	10.1
			Target Income	8.7
			Slater Brit High Inc	3.5
			Bridges Income	2.2
			Slater Brit Income	1.0
			Charterhouse Inc	0.9
			High Yield	0.8
			British Life Divi	0.7
			Achacus Income	0.4
			Slater Brit Ex Inc	0.3
			Slater Ex Inc	0.2
			Piccadilly Ex Inc	0.0
			National High Inc	-4.5
			British High Inc	-7.9
			Ionian Income	-7.9

12

1: Change over nine year to bid, net income reinvested.
2: Change over three years after to bid, net income reinvested.
3: Both taken to July 17, 1975.
4: Trust valued accordingly.
5: Trust valued every three weeks.

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

Investor's week

Gilts steal the limelight • Interest in Burton Group

With a dominant gilt-edged market attracting most of the attention it has been a quiet week for the London equity market, the FT 30-share index slipping back below the 300 mark.

The strength of the gilt market reflected mainly the belief in the City that the Government's package to tackle inflation will be successful, if not necessarily quite the success that the Government may be envisaging.

So, with some prospect that the inflation rate will be cut down to somewhere between 12 and 15 per cent over the next year, money continued to move heavily into the long end of the gilt market.

To what extent money has been leaving the equity market to go into the gilt market is hard to judge, but fears about recessionary implications in the success of the Government's policy did nothing to attract buyers to equities.

Only three months after the controversial circular on the Burton Group from stockbroker J. & A. Hambro, the company was again attracting City attention last week with the news that Mr Peter Dalgely would be giving up his role as Burton's deputy managing director to become a technical adviser at the London Business School.

But what has been attracting the attention of some in the market still more has been the price of Burton's Ordinary shares. After standing very close together earlier in the year, encouraging some switching out of the L into the Ordinary—not a particularly easy exercise as the Ordinary is a relatively narrow market—the share price has moved more rapidly than the Ordinary. At Thursday's close, for instance, the respective prices were 40p and 55p.

One theory is that, even though the Burton family effectively control the votes, someone has been slowly accumulating the Ordinary shares, thus helping to keep the price up. An alternative theory is quite simply that the share price is a reflection of the fact that there has been some fairly steady selling of them.

Certainly several analysts have now abandoned earlier forecasts that the current year to end-August would produce a profit of up to £3.5m—one downgrading his forecast to under £2.5m. On top of that the Government's economic package has hardly enhanced prospects for the next financial year.

The key to the share price would appear to lie in the group's dividend policy, a main reason for its popularity being its 10 per cent per annum dividend. Mr Dalgely says that the £105 payment under the trust deeds is "naïve".

Henry Thornton fancies Dalgely

Henry Thornton thinks that it has been disgracefully quiet at home recently. Young Tom has just become a founder-member of the Lincolns and Saunders and spends evenings and weekends practising at the home of a fellow member with a much more complacent than Mary. And Ellie departed a fortnight ago for a vacation working through North America.

Henry and Mary have just got back from their holiday in the United States, where they have been full of trees and unemployment, because they cut down on house building in the United States—but they say that things are getting better now.

Henry, who is under instructions not to replace two of the three laboratory technicians who have recently left, is a bit of a pessimist. The recent anti-inflationary package has done nothing to alleviate his gloom, which is based less on the fact that his business is off, although his latest pay increase takes him well over the point at which he will not be eligible for further rises—than on his belief that the measures taken will not be effective enough.

Henry thinks that on internal considerations interest rates in the United Kingdom will be 10 per cent lower than they are now; but he notes that they are rising in America and reckons that the trend will continue to the end of the year. He believes that United Kingdom rates must at the least, rise in line with the United States, and unless the anti-inflation package proves to be a great deal more effective than he is expecting, he thinks that United Kingdom rates may have to rise even faster.

Under these circumstances he declines, despite the fact that he is tempted by the high yield on gilts.

But if rising interest rates are in this market a deterrent, in selected equities Henry takes them to be an encouragement. He believes them to be an indication that the long-awaited

HENRY'S PORTFOLIO: PROGRESS SO FAR					
Purchase	Quantity	Date	Buying price	Present price	Profit/loss
Treasury 9% 1980	£2,360 nominal	18/11/74	£84.16	£92.1	+£172.80
International Computers 6 1/2	£2,738 nominal	6/1/75	£35.50	£51.50	+£409.70
British American Tobacco Investments 8 1/2 convertible	5863 nominal	3/2/75	£118	£132	+£111
Imp Cont Gas	833 shares	3/3/75	240p	268p	+£160.40
Royal Insurance	425 shares	1/4/75	228p	280p	+£184.40
Brixton Estates	1,986 shares	28/4/75	97p	85p	-£310.60
Selection Trust	294 shares	26/5/75	655p	550p	-£380.60
Sedgwick Forbes	219 shares	26/5/75	230p	233p	-£28.80
Wm Morrison Supermarkets	1,107 shares	23/6/75	85p	90p	+£18.90
Profit so far: £341.60					
Realized profit: £142					
* After dealing costs					

upturn in the United States economy is on the way—a belief to which Ellie's postcard has added more conviction.

He reasons, too, that he can for the moment invest on the assumption that the tide of recession in the developed countries is on the turn again. So Henry goes looking for companies that are likely to benefit from cyclical booms in the world economy.

It doesn't take him long to work round to Dalgely. Henry reckons that Dalgely's results for the year to end-June, which are due to be announced in early September, are going to be terrible: after all, pretax profits at the half-year stage by coming back from £9.8m to £4.0m, and the chairman was then predicting a "substantial reduction" on the record earnings of the preceding year.

With this sort of warning, however, Henry estimates that the horror which he is likely to be announced have been dis-

By Margaret Walters

The first of what is expected to be a number of investment vehicles designed to enable United Kingdom and international investors to participate in the Brazilian stock market made its appearance yesterday. A joint stock exchange agreement has been secured for Brazilian Investments SA which is seeking a minimum of \$10m and a maximum of \$14m from institutional investors for what is regarded as a top-dipping exercise into the Brazilian market. This follows the easing of restrictions on the flow of foreign capital into the country.

In accordance with the regulations, Banco Bozama, Simonsen de Investimentos SA is investment manager. James Capel are stockbrokers to the issue, while the board of directors includes representatives of merchant bank Morgan Grenfell and Fund Managers Henderson, Administration, and M & G.

A maximum of 140,000 shares at \$106 each will be placed, and it is understood that over \$10m has already been subscribed to the issue. Similar exercises are expected to be announced by Vickers Da Costa and White Weld, among others over the next few weeks.

Mr Casper argues against forcing Crest liquidation

By Our Financial Staff

Forced liquidation of Crest International, the financial group involved in the long-running bid for Imvros, is being argued against by Mr Lionel Casper, chairman of Crest, in a letter to holders of his group's 10 per cent convertible loan stock yesterday.

Referring to a circular recently sent by a group of loan stockholders recommending that pressure be brought on the company to pay back the stock following failure to pay interest, Mr Casper says that the £105 payment under the trust deeds is "naïve".

The loan stockholders are arguing that, under the trust deeds, 20 per cent of loan stockholders could enforce repayment of the stock. They urge shareholders to take action following the resignation of Mr Gerry Weiss, liquidator of Crest, as trustee.

Mr Casper retorts that the group's accounts last published in late 1973, with together with details of a capital reorganization, be presented to shareholders within three weeks. He goes on to say that confidence in the company is such that the major shareholder is prepared to capitalize his loan of £200,000 into new Crest shares subject to loan holders' acceptance of the capital plan.

Hamersley Hldgs has strong second quarter

Australian Iron ore producer Hamersley Holdings increased its second quarter earnings from \$45.90m to \$77.3m, leaving the share price up from \$17.6m to \$13.6m. For the six months, sales revenue jumped 52 per cent to \$133m due in part to a 1.36m increase to 16.8m tonnes in ore shipments and the benefit of a devaluation of the Australian dollar.

Until recently, the Australian iron ore producers have suffered from a severe squeeze on margins.

NET in talks which might lead to bid

NET, formerly North Eastern Timber, in a brief statement made soon after midday yesterday said it was having discussions which might lead to a possible offer for the group. But the name of the group with whom the talks were taking place was not given. The immediate market reaction was to mark up the shares by 6p to 37p and after further trading the price closed at 40p showing a 9p gain on the day. This closing price puts a market value on the group of £1.6m.

Initial Services at new peak

Initial Services, who hire and service towels, coats and industrial clothing more than regained the ground lost in 1973-74 in the year to last March. Pre-tax profits climbed 32 per cent to a new peak of £56.5m. The year before they fell from £58.8m to £50.4m. But margins narrowed as the directors warned shareholders they would last December. Pre-tax profits rose by 18.4 per cent in the first half-year, and margins over the year as a whole narrowed from 13.7 per cent of sales to 12 per cent.

After heavier tax, attributable profits went ahead from £2.1m to £2.7m and earnings a share from 5.5p to 6.3p. The gross dividend is to be 5.15p a share with a final of 3.45p. The year before it was 4.68p. Price Commission delays in allowing the group to pass on costs have been a long standing problem, and in 1973-74 the group suffered from the three-day week. British Electric Traction has nearly two-fifths of the shares.

Warning was also given that the bid by Somerton Shipping and Channel International Trust would be opposed. Terms are 18p each for the non-voting shares.

Arabs buy further stake in Alderman

Following the 15.6 per cent stake purchased in Alderman Securities by an Arabian group in February, Jeddah-based Real Estate & Investment has acquired 15 per cent. Sheikh Youssef Zahid and his family own all the equity. Commenting on the purchase, the chairman said prospects would be opened up in Saudi Arabia and other Middle Eastern countries.

UK loss drags down Lee Cooper

The downturn in the fortunes of Lee Cooper Group, the maker of jeans and casual wear, sent the shares down 5p to 55p yesterday. The outcome for the year to March 31 shows pre-tax profits down from £754,000 to £537,000, while the dividend dividends from 7.5p to 2.49p.

Profits of the European offshoots rose from £647,000 to £1,03m, but disposal of excess stock and a reduction in measures were more costly than expected. Here the loss bounded from £40,000 to £392,000. On the brighter side, the measures taken are proving effective, while the European outlook is "excellent".

Cowan's new company

For £250,000 in cash, Cowan, de Groot has bought hardware wholesaler Richard Kelly. Cowan's Advisory Country Bank provided £500,000 of the total in exchange for 424,000 "A" ordinary shares. Kelly, Stourbridge-based, turned in £161,000 before tax in 1974, while assets at December 31 were £328,000. The acquisition will strengthen Cowan's widespread toys, electrical and machinery wholesale business.

Rebels win at L & G

With the issue of voting rights still before the High Court, rebel shareholders at troubled Land & General Debenhams narrowly beat the board yesterday on this key issue. The rebels argued that the three-for-two compensation for those members with a vote, was too generous and, that the group should revert to the original scheme of two-for-five.

Tomkins' fine finish

F. H. Tompkins, the Staffordshire-based maker of buckles, bright drawn steel and nuts and bolts, reports record profits for the year to April 27 last despite an interim margin warning. In the full year pre-tax profits rose from £247,000 to £1.16m, and the second half accounting for £581,000 against £577,000. Sales against 2.19p and the total dividend goes up from 8.99p to 1.09p with a final of 6.71p.

Brokers' views

Though Simon & Coates does not yet recommend buying shipping shares its latest review does favour British & Commonwealth as a "cheap investment holding company". But Furness Whyte is seen as the cheapest shipping company carrying with it a totally free option on a logical bid from abroad.

Shipping rates since 1967 have been largely denominated in dollars and the majority of costs in the United States. So the exchange rates on profits can be immense. Hence the view of the shipping sector could change, even in the absence of an upturn in world trade, should the pound fall below a rate of 52.

Brokers' views

Though Simon & Coates does not yet recommend buying shipping shares its latest review does favour British & Commonwealth as a "cheap investment holding company". But Furness Whyte is seen as the cheapest shipping company carrying with it a totally free option on a logical bid from abroad.

Shipping rates since 1967 have been largely denominated in dollars and the majority of costs in the United States. So the exchange rates on profits can be immense. Hence the view of the shipping sector could change, even in the absence of an upturn in world trade, should the pound fall below a rate of 52.

Stock markets

Price index gives late lift to shares

Apart from a retail price index which was rather better than the market had expected—and which gave a late afternoon boost—share prices hovered at around their overnight levels for most of the day. The London stock market yesterday.

Gilts still dominated the scene, though even here interest tended to wane towards the end of the day. Early some heavy buying saw the initial leaders start on a firmer note but the market then went easier and by 2 pm the FT index was a mere 0.1 ahead. But by 3 pm it had gained 2.1 to 298.9.

Nevertheless over the week, the first of the current account, it has lost 14.7 points and shipped below the 300 mark. In the previous session it had advanced 18 points. The three main reasons for this have been the dominance of gilts, which has seen money switched from equities, the close economic outlook and the lightness of trading which has tended to exaggerate price movements.

The gilt edge market was rather quieter than on other recent days, with a particularly light trading and closed with a 1.36 point loss in places. More interest was seen in long-dated stocks, but even this was comparatively modest.

Active recently in the option market, Lex Service also attracted speculative interest at 13p. The share closed a fraction above that level.

Prices lost a 1 point at one stage, but this was recovered by many of the very-long-dated stocks if not by the shorter "mediums". Trading in the new Treasury 13 1/2 per cent 1997 was below some expectations. It closed at 94 1/2 after being traded down to 94 1/4.

The bid front provided a good part of a limited number of features: NET (North Eastern Timber) was undoubtedly the star leaping 13p to 40p as the revelation that merger talks are in progress. Furness Whyte continued its upward path adding another 15p to 240p on con-

tinuing expectations of an offer while Central Manufacturing, although lower by 11p to 62 1/2p, were actively traded. The terms from LCP Holdings, Pentland Industries, the subject of a 41p offer from Robert Stephens, were already above that price and eased to 7p.

Among the leaders experience was mixed. At one end of the scale was Fisons, which gave up 5p to 345p, and at the other Beecham 286p an improvement of 6p. Both ICI and British American Tobacco firmed a penny to 252p and 117p while Unilever 366p and Glaxo 353p were 2p and 3p ahead. Courtmills, with a possibly depressing annual meeting next week, lost a penny to 110p.

Stores were brighter than of late with Boots gaining 6p to 196p on a bullish chairman's statement and Gus "A", still reflecting Thursday's figures, 5p better to 153p. British Home Stores 287p and Marks & Spencer 101p were both up to 5p better. Further consideration of results added a couple of pence to Thora "A" (162p) in electricals and clipped 2p to 116p for Distillers on the drinks pitch.

The grim statement from Keyser Ullmann was the main feature in banking shares. But it was well discounted and after a 10p fall the share closed 2p off to 42p. Other were up to 5p higher with Barclays 258p, National Westminster 215p, Lloyds 205p and Midland 247p. Elsewhere in financials insurance shares lacked support, as was the case in properties, though Peasey managed to add another penny to 25p in spite of rather lower profits earlier in the week.

Offs generally receded, particularly BF which lost 8p to 525p. But Shell managed a

pan Continental rose by up to 60p on its uranium hopes. After hours trading was very quiet. The only stock which attracted any great attention was Furness Whyte which added 15p to 240p at one stage, but further speculative buying, before profit taking cut the price back a little.

Equity turnover on July 17 was £48.36m (14,309 bargains). Active stock yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, was ICI, Distillers, BP, Courtmills, Boon Central Manufacturing, Unilever, Burmah Oil, Midland Bank, NE Timber, Gus "A", Furness Whyte, Reckitt & Colman, Beecham and Pan Continental.

For reasons which dealers described as "obscure" Channel Tunnel advanced 4p to 37p while the market. The shares made some progress on Thursday as well.

Latest dividends

Company	Ord div	Year ago	Year's prev	Year's prev
Dewhurst & Partners (10p) Int	0.24	0.24	8/9	0.77
Dinkie Heel (5p) Int	0.03	0.25	1/10	0.58
Edinburgh & London	0.10	0.25	1/10	0.95
Glasgow & South Western (25p) Int	1.0	0.87	15/8	2.8
Initial Services (25p) Int	2.5	2.3		3.37
Keyser Ullmann (25p) Int	NH	3.75		1.1
Lee Cooper (25p) Int	4.2	4.02		5.02
New Electric (10p) Int	0.82	0.35	5/9	
Stenochem (25p) Int	1.37	1.37	29/8	3.12
Vinten Gp (10p) Int	0.81	1.75	28/9	1.25

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax in pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross, multiply the net dividend by 1.54.

Sterling fell by 50 points against the dollar yesterday, to close at \$2.1750, but improved against some Continental currencies. Its weekly devaluation rate was unchanged at 26.6 per cent at the close.

Gold rose by 75 cents an ounce, to close at \$164.75.

Exchange losses depress Gillette

Foreign exchange losses, including the Argentine devaluation, cut second-quarter profits of Gillette Company by 13 per cent. Earnings a share dropped from 72p to 64c and net profit from £22.3m to £19.29m. Sales rose from £298.5m to £352.3m. For the opening half pre-tax earnings shaded from £1.54 to £1.51 and profits by 12 per cent to £40.36m. Sales were £671m against £584m—Reuters.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

Exchange losses depress Gillette

Foreign exchange losses, including the Argentine devaluation, cut second-quarter profits of Gillette Company by 13 per cent. Earnings a share dropped from 72p to 64c and net profit from £22.3m to £19.29m. Sales rose from £298.5m to £352.3m. For the opening half pre-tax earnings shaded from £1.54 to £1.51 and profits by 12 per cent to £40.36m. Sales were £671m against £584m—Reuters.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

UK Optical Issue Result

Rights issue of ordinary shares by UK Optical & Industrial Holdings has been taken up to extent of 91.15 per cent of issue. New shares not taken up have been sold at premium for benefit of non-accepting shareholders.

BELLS
SCOTCH WHISKY
More ye ye

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 18.07.75 (base date 2.10.66) and 2.10.66 (base date 2.10.66)

	Index No.	Yield %	Index No.	Yield %	Previous Yield %
Total Share Index	128.67	5.58	14.34	137.79	5.78
Largest Cos.	128.13	5.42	14.04	137.48	5.74
Industrial	127.43	5.48	13.94	136.93	5.63
Capital Goods	128.08	5.17	14.01	137.05	5.57
Store Shares	116.67	6.07	8.57	107.08	6.07
Largest Financial	128.84	5.78	-	135.83	-
Largest Financial and Industrial	128.08	5.08	-	133.09	-
Commonwealth	127.38	5.51	13.54	130.26	5.51
Gold Mining	892.97	3.21	8.23	602.63	3.21
Industrial	127.43	5.48	-	-	-
Government stocks	74.73	7.68	-	77.69	7.68
Industrial preference	48.97	14.91	-	47.53	14.91
9½% War Loan	26	13.63	-	26	13.63

A record of The Times Industrial Share Indices in gross dividend

	High	Low
All-Times	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1970	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1971	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1972	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1973	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1974	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)
1975	176.47 (135.06.74)	60.32 (112.74.74)

* Flat interest yield.

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men

men



men



To place an advertisement in any of these columns, tel. 01-837 3311

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

BIRTHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

MARRIAGES
BARDLEY & CROSSMAN—On July 17th, 1975, at St. John's Church, Weymouth, Dorset, the marriage of Mr. John Bardley, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, and Mrs. Mary Crossman, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
BIRCHALL—On July 17th, 1975, at St. Mary's Hospital, Weymouth, Dorset, a daughter, Mrs. Mary Birchall, wife of Mr. John Birchall, of 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

DEATHS
CATCHPOLE—On July 17th, 1975, suddenly at his home at 10, Weymouth Road, Weymouth, Dorset, aged 74 years, Mr. John Catchpole, formerly of Bournemouth, husband of Mrs. Mary Catchpole, died. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

MARKETING MATTERS
SO DOES SELLING YOURSELF!
All top business managers are looking for a new challenge. If you are a top manager, you will find this a most interesting and profitable opportunity. We are looking for a top manager to sell our products. If you are interested, please contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOCUS ON SALES & MARKETING
This advertisement is a special feature for sales and marketing professionals. It provides information on the latest trends in sales and marketing, and offers advice on how to improve your sales and marketing performance. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

THE TIMES APPOINTMENTS
Team
01-878 9161
Manchester Office:
061-834 1234

A LEGAL ARRANGEMENT
We are pleased to announce that we have been appointed as legal advisors for the following companies: [List of companies]. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

CANCER RESEARCH
Your support of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund is most appreciated. The fund is dedicated to the research and treatment of cancer, and your contribution will help us to make a difference. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

IN MEMORIAM
COLEMAN—Always remembered by his family and friends. He was a kind and generous man, and his death is a great loss. Burial at Bournemouth Crematorium on July 20th, 1975, at 11.15 a.m.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS
L. H. AUSTON LTD.
Funeral Directors
49, Marlborough Road, Weymouth, Dorset. Tel: 01-837 3311

FORBECOMING EVENTS
ROYAL TOURNAIMENT, 1975. The Royal Tournaiment is a prestigious event that takes place every year. It is a chance for the best players in the world to compete for the title of champion. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
CHARITY SIGNS AT HOME ON 19th JULY. The charity signs at home is a fundraising event that takes place every year. It is a chance for the public to support a good cause. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

ANNOUNCEMENTS
CHARITY SIGNS AT HOME ON 19th JULY. The charity signs at home is a fundraising event that takes place every year. It is a chance for the public to support a good cause. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

PERSONAL COLUMNS
ALSO ON PAGE 21

UK HOLIDAYS
TAKE A DAY'S FLYING HOLIDAY
A holiday in the UK can be a most enjoyable experience. There are many beautiful places to visit, and many interesting activities to do. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

400 YEAR OLD STONE COTTAGE
Dorset Coast, secluded, 5 minutes from sea, 10 minutes from town. A beautiful stone cottage with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

ATTRACTIONAL family home
In the heart of the town, a beautiful family home with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

PORTSMOUTH—Red and white
A beautiful house in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

CONFERENCES HOTEL, SELBY
A beautiful hotel in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

THE BELMONT HOTEL
A beautiful hotel in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

THE BELMONT HOTEL
A beautiful hotel in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

THE BELMONT HOTEL
A beautiful hotel in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

THE BELMONT HOTEL
A beautiful hotel in the heart of the town, with a large garden. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

GO RUSSIAN THIS SUMMER
With Thomson's 7 night holiday to Moscow and Leningrad, you can experience the beauty of Russia. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

GREECE & SPAIN BY AIR
A beautiful holiday in Greece and Spain, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

TRAVELAIR
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

SUNDANCE MOROCCO
A beautiful holiday in Morocco, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS
BEST VALUE IN FARES
We're No. 1
LOWEST RELIABLE
DISCOUNT
SCHEDULED AIRFARES
To 119 worldwide destinations. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

WORLD EXPEDITIONARY ASSOCIATION
A beautiful holiday in the world, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AFRICA EAST SOUTH WEST AFRICA SPECIALISTS
A beautiful holiday in Africa, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LATE EXTRA P & O CRUISES
Eastern Mediterranean
Including Athens, Rome, and many more. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LAST CHANCE AUGUST
Crest, Hotel Arisa 1115 2 weeks. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

STOP PRESS CONF!
20 August, 2 weeks. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FLY IT COSTS LESS FOR MORE
Mauritius, Seychelles, East Africa. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND
A beautiful holiday in Australia and New Zealand, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

LOW FARES GUARANTEED
A beautiful holiday in Europe, with Thomson's 7 night holiday. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

SPORT AND RECREATION
BACKGAMMON
THE KING OF GAMES.
Whether you are a beginner or advanced player you will enjoy meeting everyone in the backgammon world at the backgammon 'Teach-In' parties. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL
Bognor Regis, Sussex.
Tel: Bognor Regis (02433) 26222.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

SPORT AND RECREATION
BACKGAMMON
THE KING OF GAMES.
Whether you are a beginner or advanced player you will enjoy meeting everyone in the backgammon world at the backgammon 'Teach-In' parties. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

ROYAL NORFOLK HOTEL
Bognor Regis, Sussex.
Tel: Bognor Regis (02433) 26222.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.

FOR SALE AND WANTED
SMASHING SAPPHIRE SUMMER CLEARANCE
NOW ON
BIG REDUCTIONS
Half a million pounds worth of new carpets, bedding and furniture. For more information, contact us at 01-837 3311.